"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are rain, clearing in the afternoon.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Wheat, 85c; corn, 29¾c; cotton, 7⅞c.

FOREIGN.—At Athens yesterday it was reported that Russia was urging Turkey to make an attack on Greece. Turkey was said to have violated the Berlin treaty by constructing fortifications on the Gulf of Arta. The Ailsa defeated the Britannia in races. Dublin police were alarmed by a report that Irish-Americans would create disturbances in Ireland next year.—Page 1.

CONGRESS.—The tariff fight was begun in the House yesterday. It was decided to take the final vote on the Dingley bill March 31. The Sundry Civil and General Deficiency bills were passed by the House, and a rule adopted to act on the others with one hour's debate on each. In the Senate over 200 bills were introduced, for the most part bills that had failed of enactment into law in previous Congresses. J. Edward Addicks's notice of contest of the seat of Senator Kenney of Delaware was received and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.—Pages 1 and 2.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Senate yesterday passed the bill extending the time for the collection of taxes in Westchester cities and towns. The Assembly advanced the Greater New York charter to third reading and passed the Ellsworth bill for the completion of the Capitol by contract. The Assembly advanced the Mather experimental bridge bill to second reading.—Page 4.

Page 1.

More than one hundred houses were damaged in the town of Denton, Texas, by a windstorm.

The State printers have brought a libel suit against The Albany Times-Union, claiming $100,000 damages.

The Michigan Supreme Court yesterday decided that Pingree was not entitled to hold the office of Mayor of Detroit.

Mrs. F. Brockholst Cutting of New York has presented to St. Mary's Church, Newport, a costly set of stations of the Cross.

Nearly $3,000 collected in America has been sent to Athens for the Cretan Relief Fund. Some recruits for the Greek army sail today.

The Dublin police were yesterday said to be fearing an outbreak by Irish-Americans during the celebration of the centenary of the revolution next year.

By means of the X ray a fishbone was found in a nerve leading to the heart of a patient in the Maine General Hospital. The bone was removed, and the sufferer is recovering.

The fight over the tariff bill was begun in the House yesterday. After an hour's debate a rule was adopted providing for night sessions and for a final vote on the measure March 31.

The flood situation in Tennessee and Arkansas is probably the worst ever known in that section. Many persons have perished, and the damage to property is widespread. There is similar news from Alabama.

Page 2.

Ex-Senator Brice is about to build a $100,000 residence at Lima, Ohio, and is said to have political plans.

Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee submitted the Tariff bill to the House, with a report favoring speedy action.

Frank E. Thompson and Robert Eastham, prominent citizens of Davis, West Va., quarreled and used pistols. Both are seriously wounded.

Senator Wood of Kentucky accuses Dr. Hunter of promising Post Offices for legislators' votes. Mr. Wood things Gov. Bradley will be chosen United States Senator.

Three boys were arrested yesterday, charged with setting fire to Grammar School No. 61, in One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street. The detectives say the youngsters confessed that they had done it to obtain a vacation, and had made five attempts before they succeeded.

The four survivors of the lost Ville de St. Nazaire were reported to be improving in condition. Mr. Tejada, in a moment of freedom from delirium, told of two steamers being seen by the castaways, but too far off to see the boat they were in. Some hope is still expressed that some of the missing boats may have been picked up.

Page 3.

Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling will be hanged to-day in Newport, Ky., for the murder of Pearl Bryan.

Theodore L. Vives, a naturalized American, who has been in a Cuban prison for some months has been released.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, made a speech upholding the arbitration treaty as amended.

Robert E. Scully disappeared from this city Feb. 28. A man just arrested in Cuba, and now under care of Consul General Lee, is supposed to be the missing man.

There were interesting contests in revolver shooting and obstacle fly-casting at the Sportsmen's Exposition yesterday. Some remarkably good records were made.

Private Secretary Porter yesterday promulgated a "White House rule," to the effect that no speeches should be made in presenting applicants for office to the President.

The Knights of Labor mass meeting to demand that the Metropolitan Street Railway should be compelled to give more transfers and give lower fares in exchange for the privilege of introducing the underground trolley was slimly attended.

John F. Doyle was named as Chairman of the committee which will visit Albany and on behalf of the Real Estate Exchange urge the Legislature to greater deliberation concerning the Greater New York bill. A long list of committeemen was selected.

Page 4.

Towns throughout the State voted for license in about the same proportion as last year.

The gunboats Wheeling and Marietta were launched simultaneously at San Francisco and crashed together on entering the water. They were considerably damaged.

Gen. Collis, at the meeting of the Board of Street Opening, protested against the many bills pending in the Legislature to change the lines of new streets.

Gov. Black has signed the bill authorizing the erection of a Hall of Records by the city. Such a buildindg is urgently needed to protect valuable documents, especially of the Register's Office.

Page 5.

Silver jubilees of four Catholic priests in Brooklyn.

John R. Whitney's exposition of the Sunday school lesson for to-morrow.

Arrangements for a reception to Dr. Pentecost by the people of Yonkers.

Dr. Demarest tells why there are more women than men in active church life and work.

Bicentenary of Trinity Church next May will be attended by President McKinley and ex-President Cleveland.

Notes of work in the young people's societies of the churches, pulpit personals, mission notes, and general church news.

Page 7.

Senator Platt arrived in the city last night for a conference on Sunday with his lieutenants. He has some harmony work to perform.

Columbia students met Harvard men in debate on the question of how to elect Senators. The Columbia men won. Politicians were somewhat roughly used during the discussion.

Naval Constructor Hanscomb and Civil Engineer Walcott were removed from the Dock Board, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on telegraphic orders from Washington. The court of inquiry in the case of the Puritan began its sessions.

Page 12.

Charles C. Gibson, a detective, is on trial for perjury in testimony given at the Shrady divorce case recently.

John Baynes, at a lecture, showed a medallion, in relief, of which he said: "A stream of light does the modeling."

The largest lobster on record was added to the city aquarium yesterday. It is said to be from thirty-eight to forty-five years old, and weighs about thirty pounds.

Lester Bennett, a Tammany Captain, was convicted of violating the election laws on the testimony of a man who was indicted with him.

Alderman Oakley yesterday took his seat as a member of the Sinking Fund Commission, the Corporation Counsel deciding that he was legally elected to succeed Mr. Olcott.

In the suit of Charles Waite against a number of defendants to set aside a judgment, it was alleged that the judgment was the outcome of a salted mine fraud perpetrated on him in 1882.

Dr. Wilson, Chief Bacteriologist of the Brooklyn Board of Health, yesterday reported the results of his experiments with bubonic plague cultures.

Mayor Strong has received acceptances of invitations to be present at the Grant monument ceremonies, on April 27, from the President and other Government officers and from the Governors of several States.

Casper Knauer, who is said to be worth $60,000, charges that his wife and her sons conspired to have him put in the insane asylum at Whitestone, and have kept him there several years. Two doctors have recently examined him and declared him sane.

The Stock Exchange gave notice to the Western Union Telegraph Company that the "ticker" contract, which expires June 30, will not be renewed. This move against the "bucket shops" excited much comment, and the issue, as it may affect such concerns, was regarded as doubtful.

Lawyer W. C. Donn accused Lawyer J. C. Chapin of assaulting him. Mr. Chapin said he was called a liar, but Magistrate Wentworth decided that a man had no right to commit an assault because he was called a liar.

A public hearing was given by the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the requests for extensions by the Metropolitan Traction Company. Representatives of property owners and of organizations, chiefly in opposition, were heard. The hearing will be continued next Monday.

In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday, Judge Wallace, Judge Lacombe concurring, affirmed the decision of Judge Wheeler in dismissing the action brought by the United States for an injunction to restrain the railroad companies forming the Joint Traffic Association from operating under its agreement. The case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

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AN ALBANY LIBEL SUIT.

The State Printers Bring an Action for $100,000 Against the Times-Union.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19.—The Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Printing Company, doing the legislative printing, having purchased the famous Milholland contract, has sued The Times-Union for $100,000 damages for an alleged libel in an article printed in its issue of Feb. 9, entitled "Abuses in State Printing."

WANT NO KINETOSCOPE FIGHTS.

Bills Introduced in the Bay State and Illinois Legislatures.

BOSTON, March 19.—In the House this afternoon Sanderson of Lynn presented a petition signed by thirty members, for an act to prohibit the exhibition within the State, of kinetoscope pictures of the Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 19.—Representative Lamonte of Cook County to-day introduced a bill in the House prohibiting the exhibition in the State of Illinois of pictures of the Fitzsimmons-Corbett prize-fight at Carson City, Nevada.

The bill provides severe penalties not only for those who show the pictures, but also for persons attending performances at which such pictures are displayed.

THE BUSBY-LEWIS NUPTUALS.

A New York Lawyer Married to the Rochester Actress.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 19.—Before a little company of six persons, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, yesterday afternoon shortly after 5 o'clock, was celebrated a wedding which, had it been announced, would have packed the large auditorium to the doors. It was the marriage of Miss Amy Busby, the well-known actress of this city, to Eugene H. Lewis, a prominent lawyer of New York City.

There were present at the wedding only Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Busby, parents of the bride; Miss Flossie Busby, and Master Floyd Busby, her younger sister and brother; Mrs. O. W. Moore, an intimate friend, and THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William O. Taylor, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

The bride was attired in a becoming costume of steel brown, trimmed with pink and white mirror velvet. She wore a picture hat, à la Marie Antoinette, trimmed with black ostrich plumes. Her gloves were white.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis left Rochester for the East last night on the 9:30 express, after a dinner at the Powers House. They will reside in New York. The announcement of the marriage will be a complete surprise to the many friends of the bride, since Miss Busby recently authorized the statement that she had no intention of marrying any one.

Mr. Lewis made the statement that the wedding had been somewhat hastened by the unwelcome freedom with which the daily press had endeavored to dispose of Miss Busby's future, and that the annoyance had become so marked that it was deemed best to put an end to it at once.

Was Fatally Injured While Milking.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 19.—Edwin Hinman, a milkman, thirty-five years of age, met with a peculiar and fatal accident at his farm this morning. Mr. Hinman was milking a cow, and had his head under her body, when by a sudden movement she threw her weight upon his neck, breaking it.

Mrs. Katherine Tingley Hurt.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 19.—Mrs. Katherine Tingley, the Theosophical leader, was injured on a Pennsylvania train last night while on her way to this city. The train stopped suddenly, and Mrs. Tingley was thrown against a car seat and stunned. She was not suffering much to-day.

Lit His Pipe with a $100 Bill.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 19.—The contesting heirs in the Michael Manton will case to-day produced a witness who once saw the decedent light his pipe with a $100 bill.

RUSSIA ADVISING TURKEY

Said to Have Offered Financial Assistance to the Porte if an Attack be Made upon Greece.

THE BERLIN TREATY VIOLATED.

Turks Said to be Constructing Fortifications on the Gulf of Arta—Great Indignation at Athens—Preparing for the Blockade.

ATHENS, March 19.—It is rumored here to-day that Russia is urging Turkey to attack Greece, offering financial assistance to the Porte if this is done. Russia believes that the first battle would result in a disastrous defeat of the Greek troops, and Russia then could call off the Turks, and propose terms that Greece would be bound to accept.

A new feature in the situation has developed which threatens to result in serious complications, and much interest is manifested here as to how the powers will view the matter.

The Turks are engaged in rapidly constructing fortifications on the Turkish side of the Gulf of Arta. This work is in direct violation of the provisions of the treaty of Berlin.

The Greek Government has made vigorous protest to the powers against this action on the part of Turkey. Great indignation is felt here that the powers should stand supinely by and see Turkey violate the Berlin treaty, but the impression grows that to gain their own ends the Christian nations of Europe will submit to anything in their support of the Turks.

The Cabinet assembled in council last evening and sat until 2 o'clock this morning. After exhaustive discussion of the question it was decided to recall the Greek warships Alpheios and Pencus from Crete and send them to Volo, Thessaly, and it was also decided to push forward the reinforcement of the Greek troops on the Turkish frontier with all possible expedition.

It is reported that the Greeks in Constantinople, of whom 30,000 are well armed, are plotting a revolt against the Sultan's Government. The report says that advantage is being taken of the fact that apart from the Sultan's body guard there are few Turkish troops at Constantinople, all available forces having been sent to the Greek frontier, and that in the event of an uprising at Constantinople it would be impossible to recall troops from the frontier in time to make them effective against a revolt.

PREPARING FOR THE BLOCKADE.

Insurgents in Crete Still Demanding Union with Greece.

CANEA, March 19.—An Italian officer has started for the camp of the Greek troops with instructions to notify Col. Vassos, their commander, that the blockade of the island will begin at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, in accordance with the proclamation issued by the foreign Admirals.

Preparations are being made for the arrival of foreign troops. Barracks are being got in readiness, and in some cases schoolhouses will be used for the lodging of the troops.

The Admirals have had another interview with the insurgent leaders at Akrotiri. They handed to the Cretans copies of the document proclaiming that an autonomous Government would be constituted for the island, but this intelligence was not received in the manner it was perhaps hoped it would be. The rebel leaders did not hesitate to express their hostility to the plan of the powers to leave them under the suzerainty of the Sultan.

They defiantly declared that they were done with Turkey, and added that they would resist to their last drop of blood any such régime as the powers proposed. Their desire was to have the island annexed by Greece, and they would hold out until this became an established fact.

Among the few supporters of the powers here the attitude of the insurgents' leaders is ascribed to the counsels given to them some time ago by the Greek Vice Consul.

LIBERAL PARTY'S POLICY.

Lord Kimberley Says Turkey Is a Standing Menace.

LONDON, March 19.—In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Salisbury made a bitter criticism upon the speech delivered by the Earl of Kimberley, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Rosebery Cabinet, at the meeting of the National Liberal Federation at Norwich, Wednesday evening, in which he asserted that, "according to Lord Salisbury, the policy of France is also that of Great Britain, and is based upon the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire."

"This assertion, Lord Salisbury said, was wholly untrue. If he continued, the policy of the Liberal party was to abandon the Ottoman Empire it had been lately adopted. Lord Kimberley would probably again become Foreign Minister of Great Britain, and in that event, he asked, would his Lordship then disregard the past policy of maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire?

Lord Kimberley replied that he had intended what he had said to mean that the Liberal Party would depart entirely from its past policy regarding Turkey and maintain that the Ottoman empire was a standing menace to the peace of Europe.

THE CRETAN RELIEF FUNDS.

Father Agathodoros Sends £600 to Athens—Soldiers Start To-day.

The Cretan Relief Committee in this city, of which the archimandrite of the Greek Church, Father Agathodoros Papageorgopoulos is Chairman, cabled £300 to Athens yesterday. A statement was issued through the Greek Consul General, Demetrius N. Botassi, acknowledging the receipt from subscriptions, and from the proceeds of Prof. Leotzaki's lecture of $3,083.91. Six hundred pounds have been sent to Greece in two installments, which, at the current rate of exchange, amounts to $2,952.90 in American money. The balance on hand is $130.01.

The collection taken up at Grace Church Sunday evening for the benefit of the Cretans, amounting to $300, was sent to Father Agathodoros.

Consul General Botassi says that about twenty Greeks have enrolled with him and declared their intention of sailing to-day by La Normandie to join the army and fight for their country.

SEVERE STORMS IN GERMANY.

Several Lives Lost—Great Damage Done by Hail.

BERLIN, March 19.—High winds and severe hailstorms prevailed throughout the greater part of Germany last night, doing a great deal of damage in many places.

Several lives were lost, and many persons were injured.

DUBLIN'S POLICE ALARMED.

They Fear an Attack from Irish-Americans Next Year.

LONDON, March 19.—The Dublin correspondent of The Daily Graphic telegraphs a story, which is taken in all seriousness by the police of that city, who are greatly exercised over the prospect of a raid by Irish-Americans. The Dublinites are going to celebrate the centenary of the Irish revolution which began in 1798, and which cost the lives of 150,000 Irishmen and 20,000 Englishmen before it was suppressed in the year following.

According to The Graphic's correspondent, the police have learned from their agents in the United States that Irish-Americans who sympathize with the revolutionary movement intend to take part in the celebration. Two steamers will be chartered to bring to Ireland as many Irish exiles as they can carry, who will take a prominent part in the celebration. The authorities have learned that the visitors will include a number of dangerous extremists, and the gravest fears are entertained for the public safety.

Forewarned is forearmed, however, and the Dublin police will have plenty of time to appeal to the imperial authorities, if necessary, to prevent Ireland falling a prey to these dangerous agitators.

The Corporation of Dublin, which does not appear to share in the fears of the police that the coming of the Irish-Americans portends another revolution, has granted the use of the City Hall for purposes of the celebration.

The story is not likely to cause any great excitement in official circles.

HEAVY FOG ON THE HUDSON.

The Big Night Boats Were Delayed on Their First Trip.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 19.—A dense fog on the Hudson River to-day delayed several of the big night boats, which were making their first trip, twelve hours and over, so that they landed at Poughkeepsie and forwarded their passengers by rail.

The Dean Richmond and Saratoga both swung into Main Street dock about noon. The Poughkeepsie line boat did not get in until noon, eleven hours late.

AMATEUR ACTOR BADLY HURT.

Ferdinand May of Elizabeth Accidentally Shot in the Arm.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 19.—Ferdinand May of this city, while taking a part here last night in a military drama, was hurt badly by the discharge of a gun he carried.

How the gun came to go off May does not know. He did not even know the gun was loaded.

He had what is called a "thinking" part, and was thinking as hard as he could when off went the gun. The shot with which it was loaded entered his arm and broke it in two places.

CHICAGO'S BRIDGE PROJECT.

A Plan to Connect the Pleasure Driveways on the Lake Front.

CHICAGO, March 19.—A "Bridge of the Republic" is the latest plan for connecting the two systems of pleasure driveways on the water front of North and South Chicago. This has been arranged by private promoters, in conjunction with several large corporations, which will have a landed interest in the scheme.

The two Park Commissions will only have to take over the completed driveway, free of public cost, and to maintain it thereafter. The bridge is to be a combination of the arch, cantilever, and suspension systems. There will be a system of warehouses under the approaches to the main span on both sides of the river. The cost of the entire structure is estimated at $5,000,000, and, with the private lands necessary for the approaches, $8,000,000. The main span will be 1,800 feet and the whole structure 6,000 feet long.

ALLEGED SUICIDE FOR PROFIT.

Insurance Companies Investigating a Kentucky Case.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 19.—M. W. Johnson, an illiterate farmer living in a cabin at Paint Lick, Garrard County, died three months ago, it was alleged, because of a fall from his horse.

Johnson had over $100,000 in life insurance policies, nearly all of which had been taken out shortly before his death, and the companies charge that he committed suicide. The New York Life had a fifty-thousand-dollar policy on Johnson's life, the Michigan Mutual $30,000, the Mutual Life of New York $10,000, and the Aetna Accident $10,000. Johnson also held two or three small policies.

Johnson made his appearance here three or four years ago as a tobacco buyer and agent for tobacco warehouses. He succeeded in beating one warehouse out of $1,300, another out of $10,000, and a third out of $2,500. Much of this was done by forging notes. Then he went into the insurance business, first for the Michigan Mutual, and had such remarkable success that other companies began bidding for him. He engaged with the New York Life, and last year began taking out the policies which he held at the time of his death.

Johnson's death was very sudden. He had been down to a spring near his house, and died immediately after returning. Near the spring a neighbor found a bottle that had contained strychnine. The insurance companies heard of this, and had the body taken up and the stomach analyzed by Dr. L. D. Kastenbine of this city. Dr. Kastenbine has just made his report and says he found enough strychnine in the stomach to produce death.

Johnson's wife, in whose favor the policies were issued, says strychnine had been prescribed for him by the family physician, who corroborated the story.

An Electric Ferry as a Link.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., March 19.—It is said that an electric ferry is contemplated as a connecting link between the Westchester trolley road and a trolley system to be perfected on Long Island, connecting the villages of College Point, Whitestone, Flushing, Jamaica, Woodhaven, and other villages to the seashore.

LIVES LOST BY THE FLOOD

The Situation in Tennessee and Arkansas Is Probably the Worst in the History of That Section.

NEWS OF DEATH AND SUFFERING

In Addition to the Fatalities, There Is Widespread Destruction of Property—The River Rising and Further Disasters Are Expected.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 19.—A further half-inch rise in the Mississippi means the devastation of property and probably a loss of life unequaled in the flood history of this section. The rise is threatened because rain is still falling.

Seventeen persons are reported drowned fifty miles below Caruthersville, Mo.

A stretch of country over 100 miles long from a point seventy miles north of Memphis to a point fifty miles south of the Tennessee metropolis is submerged in places to a depth of ten feet. The fertile valleys of Tennessee and Arkansas are completely inundated and many lives have been lost. Much stock has been drowned and fencing and dwellings have been swept away. Inhabitants are destitute and homeless, and left to starve or drown by the remorselessly rising tide.

Reports from tributary streams show rains and rapidly rising rivers, floods from which will soon be emptied into the Mississippi, adding to the danger when hurled against the already weakened levees. The levees are patrolled hourly by armed and desperate men, provided with sandbags to strengthen weak places or to close threatened crevasses, and rifles to shoot down any one who would venture to cut the embankment to allow the waters on his plantation to find vent into the lowlands of his neighbor.

The floods now partake of the nature of a deluge. As far as the eye can see there is nothing but water.

Six hundred people were rescued yesterday on the Arkansas side of the river and taken to Memphis, but there are flood districts so situated that relief boats cannot reach the stricken ones.

On Island 39, 100 sufferers and considerable live stock were rescued by the steamer Itasca. Neither man nor beast had tasted food for over twenty-four hours. Human beings and helpless brutes are huddled together awaiting assistance all along the Iron Mountain and Kansas City and the Fort Scott and Gulf tracks.

Five hundred people were forced to flee from the floods in Dyer and Obion Counties, Tenn.

FATALITIES IN ALABAMA.

Five Human Bodies Taken from the Warrior River, Near Tuscaloosa.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 19.—The continued rains of the past week in North Alabama have wrought heavy damage, and today the most terrific rainstorm for a decade added to the havoc. In this city rain fell in sheets for thirty minutes, flooding cellars, overflowing sewers, and washing away small bridges.

The Cahaba and Warrior Rivers are overflowing, and in Bibb, Fayette, and Tuscaloosa Counties lowlands are flooded. Numerous small farms have been inundated, many cattle drowned, and early crops destroyed.

Five human bodies were taken from Warrior River, near Tuscaloosa, to-day, and one was taken out of the Cahaba, in Bibb County. All are unidentified.

The Southern Railway tracks in Fayette County are under water at several points and all railroad trestles and bridges in this section are being closely watched to prevent the accumulation of driftwood about them. The corn crop already planted is likely to be cut short 50 per cent. in twenty counties.

A FLOOD AT MILWAUKEE.

One Hundred and Fifty Families Flee from Their Homes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 19.—To-day's heavy rains caused the Menominee River, in the suburbs of Milwaukee, to overflow its banks.

One hundred and fifty families were driven from their homes at a late hour to-night.

The life-saving crews and the fireboats were sent to their assistance.

Raging Rivers in Wisconsin.

Reports to the offices of the different railroads in this city say that all the rivers and streams in the western part of the State are in a threatening condition, the result of recent heavy rains. Many bridges have been washed out. On the Prairie Du Chene Division of the St. Paul Road several bridges were washed cut this morning, and no trains are running

DAMAGE IN THE NORTHWEST.

Serious Effects of the Flood in Iowa and South Dakota.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 19.—Though many of last night's rumors of drowning were unconfirmed to-day, the actual uood situation is growing worse. The Floyd River has carried out every bridge from Lemars to a mile above Sioux City, and is still rising.

The valley is full from hill to hill, the towns of Merrill, Hinton, and the Sioux City suburbs of Springdale, Lynn, and Leeds are flooded, and many houses in Sioux City itself are surrounded by water. On the Big Sioux River many bridges are out, and at Hawarden the water is reported five deet deep in the streets.

WEATHER BUREAU WARNING.

Danger Will Continue for Ten Days in the Flood Districts.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Weather Bureau of the Agricultural Department issues the following special river bulletin:

"The stages of water reported this morning in the rivers of Ohio and the lower Mississippi Valley, together with the heavy rainfalls that have occurred in those regions during the past forty-eight hours, which are likely to continue to-day, render it highly probable that the floods in the Lower Mississippi during the next ten days or two weeks will in many places equal or exceed in magnitude and destructiveness those of any previous years, and additional warning is given to the residents of the threatened districts in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Western Mississippi to remove from the region of danger."

Other great floods in the lower Mississippi during which levees were broken and considerable sections of country inundated occurred in 1862, 1874, 1882, 1884, and 1890.

East Nashville Under Water.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 19.—The Cumberland River is rising, and there is prospect of the greatest flood on record. Large sections of East Nashville have been under water for several days. The river is already climbing to the business houses on Front Street.

Boats are now anchored to the sidewalks, and the prospect is that the first floors of buildings will be submerged.

Two Persons Drowned in Iowa.

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa, March 19.—Trains over the Omaha and Minneapolis Railroad are running forty miles around through this place over the Chicago and Northwestern because of high water and weakened bridges. This afternoon Dr. Travis of Eagle Grove and a farmer named Kirkberger were drowned while attempting to ford the Boone River, near here.

PINGREE IS OUSTED AS MAYOR.

He May Resign as Governor in Order to Run for Mayor of Detroit Again —Not Satisfied with the Legislative Situation.

DETROIT, Mich., March 19.—The State Supreme Court this afternoon declared that Hazen S. Pingree was no longer Mayor of Detroit, and ordered that a successor be chosen at the regular election on April 5 next.

The court held that Pingree's election to the office of Governor vacated the office of Mayor.

Gov. Pingree is in Ann Arbor to-night attending an oratorical contest, but from what he has said heretofore there is much reason to believe that he will resign from the office of Governor and return to the Mayoralty contest.

The fact is that his Gubernatorial job has not come quite up to its occupant's expectations. The Legislature has failed to pass his pet bills, and he is said to be much dissatisfied with the situation.

GIFT TO A NEWPORT CHURCH.

Mrs. F. Brockholst Cutting Presents a Set of Stations of the Cross.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 19.—Mrs. F. Brockholst Cutting of New York is to present to St. Mary's Church here a costly set of stations of the Cross, in memory of her son, Brockholst Cutting, who died here last season. The Cuttings attended St. Mary's and the funeral of Brockholst Cutting took place there. It is not learned what will be the design of the stations, but it is understood that they are being executed abroad, and that they will be established by August.

HEAVY STORM IN TEXAS.

More than One Hundred Houses Were Damaged in One Town.

DALLAS, Texas, March 19.—Northern Texas was swept by a windstorm last night that at times developed the proportions of a cyclone. The worst damage occurred at Denton, where over one hundred houses were struck by the storm, and all more or less damaged. The loss there is $100,000.

Jack Simmons was fatally injured by a falling house.

The storm also swept over the towns of Hutchins and Itasca, unroofing houses and wrecking small buildings.

At Fort Worth the power house of the electric railway was unroofed and traffic suspended. On Harding and Boaz Streets six or seven frame dwellings were blown down. The brick schoolhouse in the Ninth Ward was wrecked.

Cyclone in Mississippi.

UTICA, Miss., March 19.—A cyclone passed this place early this morning, with a southeasterly course, blowing down several cabins and killing J. O. Hill, a farmer, and injuring his wife. A country schoolhouse was lifted from its foundation and turned around.

SUCCESS WITH THE X RAY.

A Fishbone Found in a Nerve Leading to a Patient's Heart.

EASTPORT, Me., March 19.—A successful X-ray experiment has been performed on Mrs. George Fountain, who belongs in New Brunswick, but has lived here several months. She had been a sufferer from an internal disorder which the local physicians could not diagnose. She was treated by them for various complaints, but to no avail, and her case had been practically given up when she determined to go to the Maine General Hospital, at Portland. Mrs. Fountain herself thought she had a cancer, and her friends little expected her return.

The hospital surgeons to whom she went last week decided to use the X rays to locate the seat of trouble, and in this they were entirely successful. They found imbedded in one of the nerves leading to the heart a small fishbone which had been swallowed a year ago, and upon removing this the patient's pain ceased and she began to regain her health. On Tuesday Mrs. Fountain came home, having been absent less than a week. She is seemingly entirely cured.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen rapidly in the central valleys, and thence eastward to the Atlantic coast, and has risen rapidly at northern and central Rocky Mountain stations. An extended area of low pressure covers the central valleys and the lake regions, the barometer being unusually low in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

The indications are that rain will prevail from New England westward over the lake region, showers followed by clearing weather in the South Atlantic States, and generally fair weather in the Gulf States. The temperature will rise on the Atlantic coast north of Virginia, and it will be colded in the Northwest, preceded by local showers.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES's. 1897.
3 A. M.	36	39	41
6 A. M.	36	40	42
9 A. M.	41	44	44
12 M.	46	44	47
4 P. M.	50	43	46
6 P. M.	50	44	46
9 P. M.	47	43	44
12 P. M.	42	42	43

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41⅝
Weather Bureau	44
Corresponding date 1896	43
Corresponding date for last 20 years	37

THE TARIFF FIGHT BEGUN

Debate in the House on the Rule to Limit Debate and Set a Time for Voting on the Dingley Bill.

REAPPEARANCE OF MR. BLAND.

The Missourian Opposes Speedy Action on the Revenue Measure—Final Vote on Bill and Amendments to be Taken March 31.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The tariff battle was opened in the House to-day when Mr. Dingley reported the Ways and Means Committee. As he concluded his announcement of the report there was loud applause.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) and Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) protested against rushing the bill ahead. They said the minority of the committee had had no time to prepare a report of its views. It finally was agreed that the minority should have leave to print its report in The Record.

The Battle Is On.

After this the real struggle began.

Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution providing for the consideration of the tariff bill. According to it the general debate will begin at 10 o'clock A. M. next Monday and continue until 11 P. M. Thursday, the 25th. Daily sessions in that period shall extend from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 8 P. M. until 11 P. M. From the 28th to the 31st inst. the bill shall be considered in Committee of the Whole under the five-minute rule, to be open to amendment, the Committee on Ways and Means having the privilege to offer amendments to any section of the bill at any time. At 3 P. M. on the 31st the bill shall be reported to the House, and the previous question ordered on all pending amendments, and the passage of the bill.

At the suggestion of Mr. Bailey Mr. Dalzell asked and secured unanimous consent for an hour's debate on the rule, instead of the forty minutes allowed by the rules.

Fight on the Rule.

Mr. Dalzell advocated the adoption of the rule. The revenues were insufficient for the needs of the Treasury, and the bill reported should be enacted at once to prevent further deficiencies. He said permission would be given to the Democrats to offer amendments in good faith.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) led the fight against the rule. Turning to the matter of consideration of the bill by the Ways and Means Committee, he said the minority members had not been fairly treated, in that they were not given time to make their report so that it could go to the country simultaneously with that of the majority.

"When you were an honored member of the committee," he said, addressing Speaker Reed, "and we were in the majority, you clamored for that right, and we conceded it. But this committee," he continued, "was appointed only last Monday, and they magnanimously gave us one day in which to consult and determine what amendments we wanted to make to a bill of 150 or 200 pages." He said the Republicans did not dare to give reasonable opportunity "for investigation of this hotbed of trusts which you are preparing for a further robbery of the people." [Applause.]

Referring to the argument that the passage of the bill was necessary because of the condition of the Treasury, Mr. McMillin said that it now contained $117,000,000 in excess of the gold reserve, and even at the rate of deficiency claimed to be existing it would carry the Government more than two years.

Mr. W. A. Smith, (Rep., Mich.)—Isn't it true that most of the money coming in now is from importers who are rushing in importations in view of the enactment of a Republican protective bill? [Applause.]

Mr. McMillin—They know that at the first opportunity you are going to rob 'em again. [Loud Applause.]

A moment later Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) interjected a query which aroused the Republicans in the House and the galleries to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. He asked: "Does the gentleman really fear the enactment of a robbery greater than that which has beggared the workingmen of the country for the past four years?"

Mr. McMillin came promptly back, however, when the applause had ceased, with the assertion that the gentleman from Ohio knew there had been no systematic attempt at robbery, and that Mr. Grosvenor's insinuation therefore was without force.

Bland Reappears.

"Silver Dick" Bland (Dem., Mo.,) followed Mr. McMillin, his five-minute speech signalizing his return to the House after a hiatus of one Congress. He spoke as though he had not been absent a day, all of his old mannerisms being noticeable. His rising was the signal for rapturous applause by Democrats on the floor and in the galleries, his reception being quite remarkable. He asked Mr. Dalzell why he undertook a policy of fraud upon the House and country by a pretense, when every gentleman in the House knew it was a fraud and a pretense? Mr. Grosvenor's question to Mr. McMillin reminded him of the proceedings of the special session of a preceding Congress, when that gentleman, backed by the solid support of his party associates and of the Administration, had put forward a proposition to reduce the circulating medium of the country, which threw laboring men out of employment, and paralyzed the industries of the country. [Derisive laughter on the Republican side.]

"Do what you will," he shrilly warned the Republicans. "Pass this Tariff bill and saddle additional taxes on the country. The day will come when the people will demand money to pay these taxes. You have refused them, and they will turn to the party of low taxes, which will again come into power." [Applause.]

Mr. Wheeler Interrupted.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) endeavored to give his reasons for opposing the resolution in three minutes, but an interruption by Mr. W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.,) prevented him, amid much laughter, from concluding. He had made a statement which drew from Mr. Stone the suggestion that before Mr. Wheeler sat down he hoped he would give the House the six lines which he said would provide sufficient revenue for the Government.

Mr. Wheeler—Well, for one thing, reduce the tax on whisky to a revenue basis.

This was followed by a general outburst of laughter, in the course of which Mr. Stone remarked, "That one is sufficient."

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) closed the debate for the opposition. He said that four years ago a Presidential election had been

held turning upon the tariff question. Congress was then called in extraordinary session to deal with the money question. Last year the Presidential election turned upon the money question, and Congress was now called to deal with the tariff question. "It seems to me," he said, "in view of these facts, that the authorities are not ready or willing to execute the decrees registered by the people in Presidential elections."

No Filibustering Tactics.

Speaking for the minority, Mr. Bailey said the passage of the bill would not be antagonized by filibustering opposition. "Knowing that we cannot prevent its passage, we feel it to be the best policy, from our standpoint, that you should pass it speedily. If it shall accomplish what you claim for it, the people should not be deprived of the benefits that are to flow from it. If it should not prove to be what is anticipated for it, the sooner it will be repealed and the people be relieved of its unjust exactions. I never was more confident of any event of the future than that this bill will demonstrate the futility of the pretenses on which it is based; and I firmly believe that you won't live long enough to gain a patient hearing from the people on the absurd proposition that you can make them prosperous by taxing them. [Applause.] We challenge you to pass the bill, because nothing can more certainly prove to the American people that you are unworthy of the trust now reposed in you." [Applause.]

Mr. Dingley's Final Statement.

The debate was closed by Mr. Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) who said that Mr. Bailey's speech carried him back to a similar occasion in the House four or five years ago. "There were precisely the same prophecies, from the same desk, and in the same tone as that used to-day. Gentlemen had played the rôle of prophets, and the country is much wiser now than it was four or five years ago. [Applause.] What is the situation presented to-day? Following the lead of gentlemen on the other side, listening to their promises, the country has faced a constant deficit in the revenues. Since the 1st of July, 1893, it has amounted to more than $200,000,000, an average of $50,000,000 a year. This sum has been borrowed on bonds, which the people are still paying interest on. We are assured that this deficiency will continue throughout the next fiscal year at the rate of $45,000,000. In this exigency Congress has been convened in extraordinary session. A bill has been framed to increase the revenues so as to meet the expenditures of the Government. In the face of that, importations are being made in large quantities of wool, which is now on the free list, and upon which it is proposed to lay a duty, and also of other articles. This works a depreciation in the revenues of the Government at the rate of $2,000,000 a week, and turning it into the pockets of private individuals. Every desire and every interest demand that we should act promptly. The question is, shall we delay in this work or proceed properly with the public business? The rule is right and proper, and not without precedent. In view of the necessities of the situation I hope that the gentlemen on this side will not fail to do that for which we were sent here to do." [Loud applause.]

The Rule Adopted.

The resolution was agreed to—179 to 132. The vote was a party one, the Republicans voting for the resolution and all others voting against it, except Mr. Howard, (Pop., Ala.,) who was recorded in the affirmative. There was slight applause on the announcement of the vote.

OBSTACLES IN THE PATH.

Japan May Retaliate—Lumber Men Not Satisfied.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Obstacles are beginning to loom up ahead of the Tariff bill before it has been taken up in the House, and may develop serious proportions before the President shall have the chance to restore the McKinley duties of 1890.

The vote by which the order of the Committee on Rules was put through the House to-day makes it plain that the bill will pass that body, but there is no certainty that it can be brought to a vote in the Senate. Judging from the talk of the opposition, the opportunity may be taken in the Senate to frame a complete bill about the one schedule sent over by the House to head off importations, say, of wool and woolens, and this bill would be in the way when the House complete bill reached the Senate in regular course.

Japan May Retaliate.

The report that a protest has been made against some of the schedules of the Tariff bill by the Japanese Minister is not true. That would not be a proper proceeding on the part of the representative of Japan, and it is not likely to be true until the bill becomes law. But before that time has arrived it is not improbable that the Japanese Government will become aware that some of the duties imposed are evidently aimed at Japan.

The importation of some classes of silk goods which are made only in Japan, and which now are not made here and cannot be reproduced here as cheaply or as well, is prohibited by the Dingley bill. The United States will lose some revenue by excluding them, but it is said by competent authority that the Japanese will lose a customer too important to be surrendered if an appeal to fair dealing be heeded. It is yet too early to suggest retaliation before the rugs and silks of Japan are excluded from our markets, but the managers of the Dingley bill know that there is likely to be such retaliatory action by Japan, in case the provisions of the new bill become law, as will deprive the United States of all opportunity to sell mineral oils in the Japanese market in competition with the oils of Russia. Oil is the chief article of export from the United States to Japan now.

The silks practically excluded by the Dingley rates are admitted free to France, the most highly protected nation and the greatest manufacturer of silks.

Democrats who have had opportunity to study the new bill are sure that the rates will so reduce importations as to affect the calculations of Mr. Dingley for revenue. They insist that it will so affect the United States selling power abroad as to injure the buying power at home, and that the protective idea will be again shown to be a mistaken one when applied extremely.

Lumber Men Protest.

There is a great ferment in the Senate about the lumber duties, and it is expected that the whole Northwest will demand a modification of the Dingley rate. Senator Morrill has been quoted to-day as saying that the date of the passage of the bill is much more likely to be Sept. 1 than June 1.

Democrats May Unite.

The Dingley bill may prove instrumental in uniting the broken Democratic Party. Steps toward an abandonment of Bryan were taken when Bailey, an avowed distruster of Bryan and his notions, was chosen to be the Democratic leader. The Democrats appear to be united in opposition to the Tariff bill, and Democrats are quoted as expressing the hope that the tariff issue will supplant the silver issue. The Democratic Party, say these men, has declared for free silver at 16 to 1, and lost. "If we are to put all our eggs in one basket, let's choose a safe basket." Still there is a Democratic leaning toward the laying a tariff on raw materials that may prevent a complete unification.

The Senate at Work.

Without waiting for the House to take final action on the Tariff bill the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Finance have begun the informal examination of the measure. The members will give the subject careful attention, and it is understood that the meetings will be held somewhere down town, away from the crowds that always hover about the committee room when this subject is under investigation. The Republican members have decided that no hearings will be granted. They, however, will give full attention to printed or typewritten briefs, which should be filed with the Finance Committee. These briefs should refer to specific paragraphs relative to proposed changes in the House bill, or any other change that may be suggested in existing customs laws.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Allen Whipkey has been appointed acting boatswain.

Capt. G. W. Coffin will go to the Board of Inspection and Survey April 5, being relieved on the retiring board by Capt. B. J. Cromwell.

Commander J. F. Merry is ordered to command the ram Katahdin, April 5, relieving Commander R. P. Leary, ordered to examination for promotion and then on waiting orders.

Lieut. Commander H. B. Mansfield will be detached from command of the transport Fern and relieve Commander A. B. H. Lillie as Lighthouse Inspector at St. Louis, Mo., April 15.

DINGLEY'S TARIFF REPORT

Argument Submitted to the House of Representatives in Support of the Republican Measure

IMMEDIATE ACTION IS URGED.

Statement of the Government's Annual Deficiency and an Estimate that the Proposed Tariff Would Be Ample to Meet It.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Mr. Dingley of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, to-day reported the tariff bill to the House. The report accompanying the measure, which was written by Mr. Dingley, is as follows:

For nearly four years the revenue has been inadequate to meet the current expenditures and pay the interest on the war debt. The deficiency during this period has been as follows. Fiscal year ended June 30:

1894	$69,803,260
1895	43,805,223
1896	25,203,246
1897 (estimated)	65,000,000
Total deficiency	$203,811,729

A continuous deficiency of revenue for four years, amounting in the aggregate to more than $203,000,000, or over $50,000,000 per annum, in time of peace with the official estimate of the late Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, that under existing conditions there will be a further deficiency of $45,000,000 for the fiscal year which will begin on the first day of July next, and the further fact that the Government has been obliged to obtain means to pay this deficiency by borrowing $203,000,000, on which the people are paying interest, clearly justifies the convocation of Congress to devise a prompt and adequate remedy.

The fact must not be lost sight of that, while the Government has during this time issued and sold bonds of the face value of $262,315,400, from which it has realized $293,431,894 in gold for the purpose of paying its demand notes presented for redemption, yet $208,000,000 of these notes so redeemed have been again paid out to meet the deficiency and thus made available for a second redemption, requiring a second and third issue of bonds.

Thus it will be seen that in the last analysis $203,000,000, or, including the matured Pacific Railroad bonds, nearly $215,000,000 of the $293,500,000 of borrowed gold has been used to supply an insufficiency of revenue, and worse still, the practical use of this reserve, or (what is the same thing) the notes paid from the reserve to meet these continuous deficiencies of revenue, has been one of the potent causes of the distrust which has existed in business circles.

Neither does the fact that on the first day of March there was a cash balance in the Treasury of nearly $196,000,000, after deducting the unavailable fractional silver and minor coin, change the necessity of additional revenue at the earliest possible date, for the reason that at least $16,000,000 of this will be required to meet the deficiency between March 1 and July 1 of the current fiscal year, leaving only $180,000,000 in the cash balance on July 1 next, of which $150,000,000 is gold that ought to remain in the reserve and not be used to pay current expenses. This would leave only $30,000,000 as the Treasury working balance next July, which is as small as safety permits.

Decline of Tariff Revenue.

The revenue derived from duties on imports and also from internal revenue taxes for each fiscal year, beginning with 1892, was as follows:

Year.	From Customs.	From Internal Revenue.
1892	$177,452,964	$153,971,073
1893	203,355,016	161,027,624
1894	131,818,530	147,111,233
1895	152,158,617	143,421,672
1896	160,021,751	146,762,864
1897 (estim't'd).	140,000,000	150,000,000

It will be observed that the customs revenue under the act of 1890 for the first full fiscal year of its operation was $175,000,000, and for the second fiscal year, (1893,) was $203,000,000, with raw sugar on the free list. In October, 1892, before it was known that radical reductions of duties were to be made, the then Secretary of the Treasury estimated that the customs revenue for the fiscal year 1894 would be $220,000,000 on the basis of the gradually increasing receipts up to that time. But in January, 1893, he informed the Committee on Ways and Means that the anticipation of a new tariff with lower duties would inevitably postpone importations, diminish the customs revenue by anticipation, as well as injuriously affect business. Thus, notwithstanding the tariff of 1890 remained on the statute book during the fiscal year 1894, yet the fact that during that year a lower tariff was expected several months before it was finally enacted, united with the arrest of industries and consequent reduction of the consuming power of our people, caused a postponement or abandonment of importations to a large extent, and thus partially nullified the tariff of 1890 long before its actual repeal.

The customs revenue for the fiscal year 1895, ten months of which was under the act of 1894, was raised to $152,000,000 by deferred importations and the restoration of the duty on sugar, and in the fiscal year 1896, to $160,000,000, of which nearly $30,000,000 was from sugar that had been placed on the free list by the tariff of 1890.

The customs revenue under the present tariff for the fiscal year that will close June 30 next was estimated by Secretary Carlisle, in his last annual report, at $140,000,000, and would have fallen short of that amount if it had not been for importations and withdrawals from bond to avoid the anticipated revision of the tariff. And in this report Secretary Carlisle estimated the revenue from customs for the fiscal year that will begin on the 1st of July next at only $150,000,000.

It will be seen that while the revenue from internal taxes has been well maintained, the annual revenue from duties on imports has declined over $60,000,000 since 1893, and nearly $80,000,000 compared with what Secretary Foster estimated in October, 1892, would be the revenue in 1894 under the tariff of 1890, on the basis of the increasing receipts of the year previous and the then existing conditions—conditions which were revolutionized by the result of the National election a short time after this estimate was made, as already explained.

If the customs revenue had continued to gradually rise after the opening of 1893, as it had before, or even if it had maintained the figures of the fiascal year 1893, the revenue would have been ample to meet all expenditures and the Government would have been spared the necessity, not to say the humiliation, of practically issuing bonds to meet deficiencies of current expenditures in time of peace.

The plain duty, therefore, of Congress—a duty emphasized by the President's message laid before the House on the opening day of this extraordinary session—is to so revise the tariff as to secure an increase of revenue from duties on imports substantially equal to what has been lost—first, by the anticipated, and then by the partially realized, tariff reductions made by the act of 1894.

Adjustment of Duties.

Another imperative duty resting on this Congress is to adjust duties in such a revision of the tariff to secure needed revenue to carry on the Government as will better protect the many industries which have so seriously suffered the past three years from unequal foreign competition, and from the consequent loss of purchasing power of the masses of the people, upon which the demand for products and the prosperity of every citizen depend.

The feasibility of uniting in a tariff both revenue and protective qualities has been aptly demonstrated by the results of the protective tariffs in force from 1861 to 1893, at which latter date the tariff of 1890 was practically nullified by the anticipation of a revision on a non-protective basis. The working of the wool and woolens schedule of the tariff of 1890 on a protective basis, and of the same schedules in the tariff of 1894 on an anti-protective basis, is exceedingly instructive on this point.

The importations of clothing wool in 1893, under the tariff of 1890, was about 40,000,000 pounds, and of manufactures of wool about $36,000,000, mainly goods worn by the well-to-do, who think it the thing to wear foreign-made cloth, and who are willing to pay the duties imposed upon it. From these importations of wool and woolens in 1893 the Government derived a revenue of about $44,500,000.

The importations of clothing in the fiscal year 1896 exceeded 127,000,000 pounds—three times as much as in 1893—and of manufactures of wool more than twice as many pounds in 1896 as in 1893, and yet the revenue derived by the Government from this enormous increase in the imports of wool and woolens in the fiscal year 1896 was only $23,000,000—a loss of $21,000,000 from that realized in 1893.

In other words, by placing wool on the free list and reducing the duties on manufactures of wool, the Treasury lost $21,000,000 of revenue, our farmers lost a market for the 80,000,000 pounds of wool which they raised in 1892 in excess of what they raised in 1896-7, as well as nearly 10 cents per pound in price, involving a loss to them of nearly $30,000,000 per annum on this one farm product, and our manufacturers and their workingmen lost a market, not only for the goods which increased foreign imports had supplanted, but also a market for goods which the farmers and masses of the people were able to purchase in 1893, but which they could not buy in 1896, because of a loss of employment and purchasing power.

Beyond this, it has been demonstrated that by placing wool on the free list, to the injury of the farmer and manufacturer, who have not been thereby enabled to increase our exports of manufactures of wool, (as it was claimed would be the case,) and we have greatly increased the use of shoddy by diminishing the purchasing power of the masses, and thus compelling them to seek the cheapest cloths.

Restoration of Wool Duties.

Enlightened by this experience in revising the tariff, with a view of securing both revenue and protection to our farmers, we have restored wool to the dutiable list at the same duty as it bore in the tariff of 1890, (11 cents per pound for the great mass of clothing wool in the unwashed condition and a revenue duty of 32 per cent. on carpet wools below 13 cents and 50 per cent. above,) and have made the compensatory duties the equivalent of these duties, so as to place the wool manufacturer on the same basis as to materials as his foreign competitor, which is necessary in order that the farmer may have a market for his wool, and have then given the manufacturer a compound duty, largely converted into specifics equivalent to the 40 and 50 per cent. ad valorem duties of both the tariff of 1890 and 1894.

The wool and woolen schedule is substantially that of the tariff of 1890, except that a few kinds of wool classed under that and previous acts as carpet wools, which have been largely used for clothing purposes, and whose use for a purpose not intended by the old classification has caused much irritation among wool growers, have been transferred from third-class to first-class wools; and the exclusively ad valorem duties which previously have been given the manufacturer as a protection against his foreign competitor, employing cheaper labor, and which enabled the latter, by undervaluation of the wide variety of imported woolens whose value could not be definitely determined to avoid a large part of the duty appearing on the face of the tariff, have been converted as largely as possible into specifis equivalent to whatever the present law professes to give.

We believe that the enactment of this schedule into law will not only restore to our farmers the wool-growing industry, which has been so seriously injured by free wool—our flocks having diminished more than one-fourth since 1892—but will also revive the wool manufacturing industry, which has been so greatly crippled by the tariff of 1894 and the loss of the purchasing power of the masses of our people through lack of employment, and will at the same time largely increase the revenue from that source, which, because of the character of the fine goods imported under the tariff of 1890, was practically derived from luxuries.

Increase of the Duty on Sugar.

We have increased the duty on sugar from the 40 per cent. ad valorem imposed by the present tariff on raw sugars (now only nine-tenths of 1 cent per pound on raw sugars, polarizing 96 degrees test, on account of the decline of sugars, although about 1¼ cents when the tariff was enacted in 1894) to 1.03 cents, with a countervailing duty on all sugars equivalent to the net export bounty paid by any country, in order to increase our revenue and at the same time afford sufficient protection to enable our own farmers and planters to ultimately produce whatever sugar we may require for consumption. The production of cane sugar is a large, and, under proper protection, a growing industry now.

The production of beet sugar in at least twenty-three States of our Union, which only seven years ago was regarded as of doubtful promise, is no longer an experiment, but a demonstrated success with such protection as we recommend, which is less than those bounties given at the inception of sugar production by Germany, France, and other European countries which now produce about two-thirds of the world's sugar.

The time has come when every effort should be made to open up new crops to our farmers and thus diversify and promote our agriculture; and no crop in sight affords more hope of success or greater advantages to the whole country. Even with the present low prices of sugar we paid in the last fiscal year to foreign countries about $73,000,000 for our raw sugar, in addition to over $11,000,000 paid to the Sandwich Islands for sugars imported free of duty under our treaty of reciprocity with that country, and in the near future this sum will rise to $100,000,000. To open up such a new and valuable crop to our farmers (who are finding the competition of Russia and Argentine wheat a serious drawback) is a boon which Congress should not hesitate to give gladly at a time when it can be done in the interest of revenue.

We have made the duty on refined sugar above No. 16 in color ⅛ cent per pound additional to that imposed on raw sugar of the same saccharine strength, as a protection to the refined industry in this country. While this is less than the differential given by the present law, ⅞ cent and about 1-5 cent, carried in the all-round 40 per cent. ad valorem duty,) yet from the most careful investigation we can make we believe this reduced differential will maintain the refining industry in this country, especially in connection with the countervailing duty on export bounty countries.

Our experience under the tariff of 1883 with specific duties on sugar and under the present tariff with ad valorem duties, has convinced us and has the administrators of the law and the sugar trade generally—although refiners dissent from this view—that specific duties are preferable, more easily and certainly administered, and absolutely essential to reliable revenue. When the tariff of 1894 was enacted it was estimated that the 40 per cent. duty on sugar would yield $43,000,000 of revenue. In consequence, however, of the decline of price the revenue from sugar in the last fiscal year was only about $29,500,000, and the present fiscal year it will probably not exceed $27,000,000.

We have therefore adopted the specific policy of the act of 1883, starting at 1 cent per pound with sugars polarizing 75 degrees, but increasing only three-hundredths of 1 cent per pound, and proportionately for fractions of a degree, to accord with the present prices of sugar, which would make the duty on unrefined sugar polarizing 100 degrees, or of full saccharine strength, 1¾ cents, and, when refined, 1.875 cents per pound.

Range of Duties.

In revising the several dutiable schedules, as a rule, the duties have been fixed at points between the tariff of 1890 and the present tariff, it having been found that on account of changed conditions in a large part of the articles duties lower than those of 1890 would be equally protective.

The metal and cotton schedules are in large part the same as in the present tariff, the increases above those rates being in the more advanced articles. The agricultural, earthenware and glass, and the silk, liquor, and wool and woolens schedules are substantially the same as in the tariff of 1890, the duties on fruit having been increased. The manufactured lumber, which was put on the free list by the tariff of 1894, has been transferred to the dutiable list as an act of justice to this large industry and in the interest of revenue, with little change in duties except on white pine, which has been restored to the duty of 1883.

The duty on wrapper tobacco has been restored to the rate of 1890 and the rate on filler tobacco increased, partly for purposes of revenue and partly to better equalize the duties on wrappers and fillers. The general policy pursued has been to raise the duties on luxuries.

While the duties on more than three-fourths of the articles on the dutiable list are lower than those provided in the act of 1890, yet converted into the delusive terms of ad valorem they will in many cases appear to be higher, notwithstanding the actual rates are less.

The aim has been to make the duties specific, or, at least, partly specific, wherever practicable, not only to protect the revenue against undervaluation frauds, but also to give our own industries the protection carried on the face of the tariff, and in carrying out this policy we have had the sympathy and aid of reputable importers. This has been done for the most part in the chemical, glass, iron and steel, lumber, sugar, tobacco, agricultural, liquor, cotton, flax and jute, woolen, silk, paper, and sundries schedules—in the silk for the first time, notwithstanding ex-Secretaries Fairchild and Manning most earnestly recommended this some years ago.

Transfer from Free List.

Several articles, like argols, opium, asphaltum, chicory root, feathers and downs, paintings and statuary, Chinese floor matting, lemon juice, mineral waters, hatters' plush, straw ornaments, sago, &c., have been transferred from the free to the dutiable list for revenue purposes, while such articles as wool, lumber, burlaps, bags, and salt, have been restored to the dutiable list, from which they should never have been removed.

Several paragraphs in the free list, originally inserted for some commendable object when the revenue was abundant, have been productive of such wholesale abuses—abuses which it has been found impossible to avoid in administration under decisions of the Board of Appraisers or the courts—that, on recommendation of customs officials, they have been removed entirely from the free list in order to protect the revenue against wholesale evasions.

These comprise the paragraphs admitting free of duty books that have been printed more than twenty years, and books for scientific research, under which books have been printed with a special date to fit the law, and scientific books have been made to cover an indefinite range; books printed in foreign languages, of which we publish an abundance; silk bolting cloths, under which a great variety of silk goods have successfully sought free admission; the paragraph relative to books for libraries, which has proved to be wonderfully elastic, and "antiquities," under which establishments have been set up in Europe to make furniture, drapery, and other luxuries so as to imitate old articles that could be successfully brought in free of duty. A new provision has been incorporated in reference to the free admission of wearing apparel and personal effects of tourists, which it is thought will put a stop to the serious abuses which have existed, and at the same time increase the revenue.

The reciprocity policy inaugurated in the tariff of 1890, which proved so great a success in the brief period of its existence, is not only restored, but enlarged. The provisions of the Act of 1890, authorizing the President to impose duties on coffee, tea, skins, and hides, in case the countries exporting such articles decline to extend equivalent concessions to exports from the United States, are re-enacted, sugar being transferred to the schedule of articles on which duties are imposed.

The President is further authorized to negotiate with countries exporting argols, chicle, champagne, brandy, sugar, wines, mineral waters, paintings and statuary, and silk laces, with a view to secure reciprocal and equivalent concessions in favor of the products or manufactures of the United States, in which event he is empowered to suspend the duties imposed in the proposed revision, and thereafter such articles imported from any country making such reciprocal concessions shall be admitted at the lower rates of duty provided by this bill.

It is believed that this extension of the reciprocity policy of the tariff of 1890, strengthened by the tenders of lower duties as a concession in return for equivalent concessions, will result in even more advantageous commercial advantages than those that were secured under the act of 1890.

Estimated Increase of Revenue.

On the assumption that the imports under the proposed tariff bill, if enacted into law, would be the same as the imports in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, the revenue which the several schedules of the new bill would yield, compared with the revenue obtained under the present tariff in 1896, and also compared with the revenue yielded by the tariff of 1890, for the fiscal year 1892, would be substantially as follows:

	Estimated.	Increase.
A—Chemicals, oils, paints	$8,198,226	$2,682,681
B—Earths, earthenware, and glassware	11,901,532	4,257,110
C—Metals, and manufactures of	17,343,676	4,010,984
D—Wood, and manufactures of	2,143,588	1,758,373
E—Sugar	31,645,896	21,733,680
F—Tobacco, and manufactures of	22,257,788	7,398,671
G—Agricultural products and provisions	14,169,988	6,310,128
H—Spirits, wines, and other beverages	8,732,827	1,797,179
I—Cotton manufactures	11,077,119	1,765,799
J—Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of	19,834,845	7,816,762
K—Wool, and manufactures of	17,538,399	17,538,399
Manufactures of wool	30,274,704	27,248,935
L—Silk and silk goods	14,357,586	1,853,350
M—Pulp, paper, and books	1,300,331	58,408
N—Sundries	14,108,898	3,248,734
Unenumerated unmanufactured	162,137	.....
Articles transferred from free list to dutiable	4,000,000	4,000,000
Total revenue	$269,105,710	$113,476,793

This rough estimate on the basis of the imports for 1896 shows that the revenue would, on such an assumption, be about $113,000,000 more than under the act of 1894.

What the actual revenue would prove to be in the year following the enactment of the proposed measure into law is, of course, dependent upon contingencies which cannot be forecasted with any approach to certainty, and will, therefore, be subject to varying estimates. Undoubtedly the contingency which would exert the largest influence in diminishing the estimated revenue should be delay in the passage of the proposed bill, in consequence of which there would be large importations of such articles as wool, woolen goods, sugar, &c., on which it is proposed to increase the duty.

It is probable that any delay beyond the 1st of May would result in a loss of from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 of revenue for each week of delay. If the proposed tariff revision could be enacted into law by the 5th of April, undoubtedly the revenue for the first year under its operation would be $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 larger than it would be if its passage should be delayed till the 1st of July.

If the bill should become a law by May 1, it is more than probable that it would yield an increase of revenue of nearly $20,000,000 from sugar, $10,000,000 from wool, $14,000,000 from manufactures of wool, (assuming that the imports of each would be one-half what they were in 1896,) $1,500,000 from lumber, $3,000,000 from tobacco, (assuming that the revenue in Cuba will continue,) $1,800,000 from silk manufactures, $2,000,000 from metals, $3,000,000 from glassware and earthenware, $4,000,000 from chemicals, (including argols and opium transferred from the free list,) $5,000,000 from jute and flax, (including burlaps and bags transferred from the free list,) $3,000,000 from agricultural products and fruits, $1,500,000 from liquors, $1,500,000 from silks, $5,000,000 from sundries, (including articles transferred from the free list,) $1,500,000 from cotton laces and other fine cotton goods and yarns, or a total of $75,000,000.

It is easy to see how a delay in the enactment of the bill to July 1, for example, would take from the Treasury $15,000,000 of revenue and turn it into the pockets of speculators importing wool, woolen goods, sugar, and other articles on which it is proposed to increase the revenue, and at the same time deprive wool growers and producers and manufacturers of the benefit that would arise from the prompt passage of the bill proposed.

Ballot Box Stuffers in Jail.

The convicted ballot box stuffers of Jersey, who for over a year have deferred the execution of their sentence by writs of error, were taken to jail yesterday. They were William E. Reen, Nathaniel Fowler, James Jordan, John Daly, and Patrick Mahony.

Pure Blood

Every thought, word, and action takes vitality from the blood; every nerve, muscle, bone, organ, and tissue depends on the blood for its quality and condition.

Spring Medicine

Therefore pure blood is absolutely necessary to right living and healthy bodies. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier and the best Spring Medicine. Therefore it is the great cure for scrofula, salt rheum, humors, sores, rheumatism, catarrh, etc.; the great nervine, strength builder, appetizer, stomach tonic and regulator.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills taken after dinner aid digestion.

THE WRECKED ST. NAZAIRE

Survivors of the Lost Steamship Slowly Recovering from Their Terrible Sufferings.

STORY TOLD BY MR. TEJADA.

Two Steamers Seen by the Castaways, but Too Far Away for the Boat to be Observed—Agent Forget Waiting for Statements from the Rescued Officers.

Dr. Maire, the surgeon of the lost steamship Ville de St. Nazaire, and fourth engineer Sauts, were taken from the French Line steamship La Normandie yesterday to the Hotel Martin. Both men were able to walk from the carriage to the hotel. They are said to be recovering rapidly from their experiences.

Capt. Berri, who has been at the Hotel Martin since the arrival of the schooner Hilda, in which the survivors were brought to port, was better yesterday, but no one was permitted to see him except Mr. Forget, agent of the French Line. About noon the Captain sent a cablegram to his family in Paris announcing that he was out of danger.

The sole surviving passenger, Mr. Tejada, is with his friend, Pedro Ortiz, at 260 West Twenty-fourth Street. It was there that less than two weeks before he was a guest, with his wife and four children. Mrs. Ortiz said yesterday afternoon that no one had been permitted to see Mr. Tejada, by advice of his physician, Dr. Albarez of 1,250 Lexington Avenue. The doctor and his patient were boyhood friends and classmates in college in Cuba.

The physician said yesterday that his friend seemed to be in better condition on the day of his arrival than he has been at any time since. It has been impossible for him to obtain a restful sleep. His delirium has been almost continuous, and his sleep is troubled by a phantom boat and by the forms of dying and dead loved ones. He has been nightly and daily living over again the horrors of that dreadful voyage in a tossing cockleshell, and the cries of thirsty little ones ring in his ears as they plead with him for water and for food.

In a brief period of lucidity, he told Dr. Albarez that there was no water in the long boat when she left the ship's side. The weather was frightfully cold, but all hands managed as best they could. On Tuesday, March 8, the first of those not washed from the boat on the first night died. He was a sailor. The same afternoon a steamer was sighted. She was headed northward, and appeared to be a Clyde Line boat, although this is not certain, as she was almost hull down when seen. Hats and coats were frantically waved, but the signals were not seen.

Thursday afternoon a second steamer was seen, but she also went her course without having seen the signals. That evening Mrs. Tejada died, and the four children followed in turn, the thirteen-months-old baby boy passing away the following Sunday. Only once did it rain during the six days and nights the boat was drifting with the waves; but not enough of it could be caught to do any lasting good. It was possible yesterday for the sick man to retain light nourishment, and this led to the hope of his ultimate recovery.

Agent Forget said yesterday that he hoped that Dr. Maire, Mr. Sauts, and Capt. Berri would be well enough by the first of next week to permit of extended questioning. Then a complete statement will be prepared, which will have a direct basis of fact behind it. Meantime, he thought there should be a suspension of public judgment. He felt keenly the unfairness of some of the published criticisms, he said.

The statement, Mr. Forget said, that the steamer had only one bulkhead was aggravating, for her building plans show that she had four transverse bulkheads, giving her five compartments, and, in addition, there were collision bulkheads at bow and stern. Built in 1870 at Bordeaux, under the French maritime law, she was equipped with a ram-like bow to aid her in case the Government should ever require her services as a cruiser. She was also a twin-screw boat.

None of the vessels arriving here yesterday from the southward brought any news of the missing boats. At the Hydrographic Office the officials said that the current of the Gulf Stream is northeast, and while the gale which lashed the St. Nazaire was from the northwest, backing to the westward. This would tend to drive the drifting boats to the eastward, which may explain why no trace of them has yet been found by coasters. They said there was just a bare hope, one chance in a hundred, that some vessel from Baltimore or that vicinity pursuing a course east-southeast might have come upon the wanderers and have picked them up.

The Cuban cause met with a loss by the sinking of the French steamer. Nicholas A. Sauvenell, one of the lost passengers, was a Colonel in the Cuban Army. He was an agent sent by Gen. Calixto Garcia from Cuba with a letter to Gen. Palma of the Cuban Junta in New York City, asking for artillery and dynamite. The Colonel had escaped from Cuba by crossing to Jamaica in a small Indian canoe, making the trip in two days. He then made his way to New York, and was to have returned with the Roloff expedition, but for some reason failed to connect with the Laurada, and took passage in the Ville de St. Nazaire, traveling as a dry goods merchant, bound for Hamburg.

Capt. Rines of the schooner Hilda, which rescued the survivors of the St. Nazaire, said yesterday that he would accept no acknowledgement of any kind from the owners of the steamship. He said he believed that it was the duty of any Captain to do what he had done, and that at any day some one might have to do for him as he had done for the survivors. When he paid off his crew Thursday night a couple of the men left because, when Capt. Berri was leaving the Hilda, he wanted to give the men some money, and Capt. Rines refused to allow them to accept it.

The mails dispatched on the Ville de St. Nazaire from this port, included those for Port au Prince, Aux Cayes, and Jacmel, comprising twelve sacks of letters and six of printed matter, and three sacks of letters and one of printed matter for San Domingo; also all letters, &c., which were specially addressed for dispatch by that vessel for Monte Cristi, Puerto Plata, Sanchez, Samana, Macores, St. Marc, Gonaires, Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Johns, Ponce, and Mayaguez. Only such matter as reached the New York Post Office before 10 A. M. March 6 was included in these mails.

STRUCK BY A HUGE WAVE.

Peril of Two Officers of the Steamship Spree.

Incoming vessels of the European fleet yesterday reported a continuation of terrific gales and rough seas. The North German Lloyd Line steamship Spree, from Bremen, bore the mark of her encounters in a wrecked bridge.

Second Officer C. Woltemas and Fourth Officer F. Block were on the flying bridge at 10 o'clock Sunday night last when the Spree was in midocean. The storm was then at its greatest fury. Seas were breaking over the bow and spindrift was flung bitingly against the faces of the navigating officers, despite their lofty position on the flying bridge, which is about 50 feet above the vessel's water line. Suddenly, in the blackness, they saw the foamy crest of a monster wave. High above the prow it advanced, resistless in its massive strength. It came over the starboard bow, taking in obliquely in its march the whole length of the vessel.

The Spree, stanch and steady as she is, was borne down by the burden of water. The wave broke as it struck the bridge. The two officers hung on as best they could, but for a moment they were in water up to their necks. Then the steamship shook herself free. The wave had torn up stanchions, twisted rails, and left the flying bridge in sorry plight.

APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED.

The Sundry Civil and General Deficiency Measures Are Put Through the House—Others to be Taken up Soon.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—After the House had disposed of the rule for considering the Tariff bill this afternoon, Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) reported a resolution providing for the passage of the appropriation bills which failed at the last session of Congress, in this order—the Sundry Civil, General Deficiency, Agricultural, and Indian. The resolution allowed forty minutes' debate on each bill, the bills to be read in extenso.

Preliminary to the discussion of this resolution, Messrs. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) and Sayers (Dem., Texas,) had a rather heated controversy over the matter of controlling the time in opposition to the resolution. In conclusion, Mr. Sayers suggested that Mr. McMillin would do better to keep cool, to which Mr. McMillin retorted:

"The gentleman from Tennessee will keep cool, and the gentleman from Texas can't heat him."

The resolution was adopted after an hour's discussion—173 to 116. Messrs. Pearson and Linney (Reps.) voting against their political associates, who supported the resolution.

The demand for a vote by yeas and nays on this propositon brought out a hot protest by Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) who charged that it was a violation of the agreement with Messrs. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) and McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) that no dilatory motions would be made. They denied making any such promise, but the atmosphere was quite heated in consequence of their action.

At Mr. Cannon's urgent solicitation, the House remained in session until a late hour, and passed the Sundry Civil and General Deficiency bills, leaving the Agricultural and Indian bills to be disposed of to-morrow.

MORE BILLS IN THE SENATE.

Over Two Hundred Introduced, Making the Total Number Presented This Session 975.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—When the Senate met to-day the number of bills that had been introduced during the three days of the extraordinary session was 768; when it adjourned—after about one hour's public session—the number had run up to 975. Almost all of them had been introduced in the last and former Congresses.

A petition of John Edward Addicks, contesting the election of Senator Kenney of Delaware, and claiming that he, himself, was duly elected, was presented, and was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, as was also a communication from the Governor and Secretary of State of Oregon, asserting that there had been no regularly organized session of the State Legislature since February, 1895, and leaving it to be implied that the appointment of Mr. Corbett by the Governor was regular and constitutional.

The Senate went into executive session at 12:50 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock adjourned till Monday.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Charles U. Gordon Gets the Chicago Postmastership—Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Postmaster at Chicago—CHARLES U. GORDON.

Assistant Attorney General—WILLIS VANDEVANTER of Wyoming.

United States Attorney for the District of Indiana—ALBERT W. WISHARD.

United States Marshal for the District of Indiana—SAMUEL E. KERCHEVAL.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster at Chicago.

JOHN HAY of the District of Columbia, Ambassador to Great Britain.

HORACE PORTER of New York, Ambassador to France.

HENRY WHITE of Rhode Island, Secretary of Embassy at London.

PERRY S. HEATH of Indiana to be First Assistant Postmaster General.

ALBERT W. WISHARD, to be United States Attorney for the District of Indiana, and SAMUEL E. KERCHEVAL to be United States Marshal for the District of Indiana.

TALIAFERRO CLARK, C. H. LAVINDER, and HILL HASTINGS, to be Assistant Surgeons, Marine Hospital Service.

A WEST VIRGINIA AFFRAY.

Two Prominent Citizens Use Pistols and Are Badly Injured.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 19.—Two well-known men were badly injured in a desperate fight with pistols on board a railroad train near here last night. Frank E. Thompson, manager of the Blackwater Boom and Lumber Company at Davis, West Va., is supposed to be fatally hurt.

Carl Doelger, son of a saloon keeper, was convicted recently by a jury at Parsons, West Va

SPEECHES ARE SHUT OFF

The President Does Not Want Oratory to Back Up the Claims of Aspirants for Appointive Offices.

NEW RULE QUICKLY VIOLATED.

Rival Delaware Factions Insist upon Speechmaking in Behalf of Their Candidates for District Judge —Foster May Be Ambassador to Turkey.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Mr. John Addison Porter, the secretary to the President, made a rule to-day, designed to save Mr. McKinley from physical and mental exhaustion. It provides that no speeches shall be made in the presentation of claims of office seekers. Before the day was over it had been violated twice, and each time by a delegation from Delaware.

Three separate contingents from the little State have called on the President in the interest of candidates for the position of Circuit Judge of the district in which Delaware is situated. One of these, representing the Higgins faction of the Republican Party, came several days ago to present the name of W. C. Spruance for the place. Representatives of the rival or Addicks faction saw the President this afternoon in the interest of H. H. Ward, and a delegation of professional and business men from Wilmington, headed by Joseph H. Jackson, which claimed to be nonpartisan in its composition, saw Mr. McKinley earlier in the day and spoke in behalf of Col. Benjamin Nields.

While this last-named committee was in the President's office one of its number made a speech, contrary to Secretary Porter's rule, of which the delegation had been informed, and, guided by this experience, Mr. Porter secured from the Addicks contingent, which was headed by Mr. Addicks and ex-Congressman Willis, a promise not to offend in that particular. But several speeches were made, and as a consequence a big crowd of people down stairs who came to attend the regular tri-weekly public reception were kept waiting while a delegation from this city, waiting to present a candidate for District Commissioner, cooled its heels in the corridor. Mr. Porter was angry and the President was displeased.

The Addicks delegation and that from the District of Columbia got into a controversy over precedence in admission to the President's room. This was just outside Secretary Porter's door. The discussion narrowed down to a question of the comparative area and population of Delaware and the District, and had reached the point where references were made to "the Federal market garden" and the size of Delaware when the tide was in, when President McKinley ended the matter by having the Addicks people showed in.

TREASURY APPLICATIONS.

Men Who Seek Posts of Greater and Lesser Importance.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The following applications for office under the Treasury Department were made public this morning:

Collectors of Internal Revenue—J. C. Thomas of Prattville, Ala., at Birmingham, Ala.

W. J. Stevens of Anniston, Ala., at Birmingham, Ala.

A. A. Thayer of Colusa, Cal., at Sacramento, Cal.

Ned McLenon of Jasper, Fla., at Jacksonville, Fla.

J. A. Ravenscroft of Mishawaka, Ind., at Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Robert Williams of New Orleans, at New Orleans.

O. R. Winslow of Marshfield, Mo., at Kansas City, Mo.

John Moffitt of Helena, Mon., at Helena, Mon.

E. E. Kellog of Rich Hill, Mo., at Kansas City, Mo.

A. R. Houck of Lebanon, Penn., at Lancaster, Penn.

A. L. Minen of Hudson, S. D., at Omaha, Neb.

J. A. Gibson of Timber Ridge, Va., at Lynchburg, Va.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington—George A. Benham of Chicago.

Register of the Treasury—J. C. Napier of Nashville, Tenn.

Assistant Register of the Treasury—W. P. Barry of Minneapolis, Minn.

Auditor of the State Department—Fred E. Bach of Wilmington, Del.

Commissioner of Navigation—C. E. Kindt of Portland, Oregon.

Collectors of Customs—E. B. Kalkins of Watertown, N. Y., at Cape Vincent, N. Y.

J. U. Fellows of Houston, Texas, at Galveston, Texas.

J. M. Hightower of Center, Texas, at Galveston, Texas.

William Schuchardt of San Antonio, Texas, at Eagle Pass, Texas.

Surveyors of Customs—M. M. Higgins of Easton, Md., at Baltimore, Md.

I. D. McKee of Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.

R. R. Dashiell of Lexington, Ky., at Memphis, Tenn.

Naval Officer at New York—Charles Burrows of Rutherford, N. Y.

Appraiser of Merchandise at Chicago—D. E. Shannahan of Chicago.

Appraiser of Merchandise at New York—J. H. Brewer of Trenton, N. J.

Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at New York—W. S. Carver of Washington.

Examiners of Drugs—R. C. Evans of Winchester, Mass., at Boston.

W. H. Betz of Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.

W. H. Heistand of Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.

AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY.

Ex-Secretary Foster to be the First Incumbent if the Mission Is Raised.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Silas M. Moore of this city, who is much interested in Armenian missions, has just returned from Washington, where he had a private talk with President McKinley. He says, if plans now entertained by the President do not go awry ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster will be appointed soon to a newly created embassy at Constantinople. Mr. Moore says:

"The appointment of Mr. Foster has already been decided upon. It all depends upon Turkey. I fear, in view of her previous conduct on this subject, that it will not be an easy matter to get Turkey to make its representative at Washington an Ambassador. I am confident that Mr. Foster will accept the appointment if the office is made an embassy. He will not go in as Minister.

"I am sure Mr. Foster could accomplish much in Turkey. His achievement in bringing Japan and China together may be taken as an indication of what he would be able to do in Constantinople. If the Porte is willing to carry out its part there is no doubt that Mr. Foster will be sent to Turkey."

CONTESTS IN CONGRESS.

Official Notice Received by the House Clerk in Ten Cases.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Mr. McDowell, Clerk of the House, has up to this time received official notice of ten contested election cases. Some twenty more are expected, but as the law requires the testimony to accompany the case when filed, it may be some time before they are all in. The cases filed are as follows:

M. F. Aldrich vs. Thomas S. Plowman, Fourth Alabama District.

Gratton B. Crane vs. Oscar W. Underwood, Ninth Alabama District.

J. S. Willis vs. L. Irving Hardy, First Delaware District.

W. Godfrey Hunter vs. John S. Rhea, Third Kentucky District.

Cornelius J. Jones vs. Thomas C. Catchings, Third Missouri District.

Eugene B. Travis vs. William L. Ward, Sixteenth New York District.

W. S. Vanderberg vs. Thomas H. Tongue, First Oregon District.

R. A. Wise vs. William A. Young, Second Virginia District.

R. T. Thorp vs. Sydney P. Epes, Fourth Virginia District.

John R. Brown vs. Claude A. Swanson, Sixth Virginia District.

DAVIS UPHOLDS THE TREATY.

The Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate Favors Ratification.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Senate this afternoon in executive session spent three hours in the discussion of the general treaty of arbitration with Great Britain, and, without taking any action, adjourned over until Monday.

The debate of the afternoon had a prelude in the shape of a lecture delivered to both parties by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.) Mr. Allen intimated that the Democrats and Republicans were delaying matters by declining to fill the vacancies in the committees.

Mr. Chandler replied briefly to the remarks of Mr. Allen, saying that neither of the great bodies had a majority in the Senate, and that, in the existing order of things, it was impossible for either of them to reorganize or to fill the existing vacancies.

After this little flurry had quieted down, Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, addressed the Senate on the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. The speech of Mr. Davis commanded the closest attention, and Senators gathered about him, paying close heed. It was noted that the new Senators appeared anxious to get all the information possible, and listened throughout Mr. Davis's exposition of the meaning and scope of the treaty and the purport of the amendments submitted by the committee.

Mr. Davis said that the treaty as sent to the Senate by Mr. Olney could not have had his approval, and that he was quite certain that in that shape it could not have secured a single vote in the committee, and possibly not more than a dozen in the whole Senate. The Senate had given the subject the most careful consideration, and since the treaty had gone to the committee a second time, that committee, in the light of the previous debate in the Senate, had sought to overcome all the objections that had been aimed at the convention. Mr. Davis believed the committee had been successful in this. The scope of the treaty had not been interfered with, but in the consideration of the administrative features of the treaty the committee had amended it so as to safeguard it against any possible loophole that might operate to the disadvantage of this country.

Mr. Davis saw no good reason why the treaty should not be ratified, and he urged the Senate to take as speedy action as was possible, the magnitude of the subject under discussion considered.

Mr. Davis was followed by Mr. Stewart, who spoke against the treaty.

Mr. Turpie of Indiana spoke briefly in favor of the treaty as amended.

LEASE OF STREET STANDS.

Private Individuals Permitted to Pocket Thousands of Dollars by Renting City Property.

Real estate men say that Mayor Strong has supplied a strong argument against the continued use of stoop-line spaces for mercantile purposes. The Mayor's idea that the renting of sidewalk stands of any kind should be prohibited and made a punishable offense is being generally commented on as a correct one, if the custom of selling goods on the sidewalk is to be tolerated at all.

The Mayor's objection to the Finn stoop-line bill has brought to public attention the fact that hundreds of private individuals pocket large rentals from leasing out the city's property for the erection of sidewalk stands. The public has to put up with the nuisance while the revenue is absorbed by individuals. The prevailing sentiment is that street and sidewalk vending and hawking ought to be strictly prohibited, even if it were possible for the city to derive large revenues from the custom.

John P. Doyle stated yesterday to a reporter for The New York Times that these sidewalk business enterprises were able to pay a comparatively heavy rent, and that the custom of leasing them out had become more general than people realized.

"Those sidewalk stands rent for from $25 to $100 a month," said Mr. Doyle, "and there is always a demand for them. It is wrong in more ways than one. No man has a right to rent out the city's property, to begin with. The public owns everything from house line to house line, and the owner or lessee of a store has no legal or moral right to let any one come upon the sidewalk in front of his place and set up a business. The Board of Aldermen cannot lawfully sanction any such thing, nor can the Legislature pass a Constitutional law by which such permission can be granted.

"It is time to have an understanding on that question, and to get the abuse checked. Too many people are willfully blind as to what the rights of the public are. It was astonishing that the Legislature would pass a bill with the object of legalizing stoop-line traffic, even by the occupants of the premises. If such a bill were Constitutional and proper, it would be easy to evade it. In five cases out of six it would be evaded or violated. Assuming that we had a law authorizing business men to erect stands within their own stoop lines, and making it a misdemeanor to lease them, it would not check the evil to any great extent. The leasing would go on just about the same as at present. The stands might be run in the name of the occupant of the premises, but they would belong to the outside parties just the same, and rent would be paid for them.

"The law is all right as it stands now. The city has power to stop the sidewalk business, and, with public sentiment aroused as it is to-day, the stands will soon cease to become a nuisance if the Legislature will let the matter rest with the municipal authorities. We want to stop this custom in the interests of business men who occupy stores and do a legitimate trade. Street stands often interfere with the trade of merchants who are situated near them. They are an injustice to the legitimate merchants on any street where they are.

"If Assemblyman Finn introduces another bill it will be fought harder than the first one was, and it will be defeated in the Legislature this time. Mayor Strong's position on that bill was misunderstood at Albany, or the Legislature would hardly have passed it."

GUARDIANS OF ANIMALS.

Successful Work in Reducing the Number of Cruelty Cases.

A glance at the report for the year 1896, recently presented by President John P. Haines to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, will show the humane work which is being carried on by this society in the protection of horses, cats, and dogs. During the past year, it is stated, 3,207 disabled beasts of burden were temporarily suspended from labor by the action of the society's officers; animals humanely destroyed, which were disabled past recovery, 3,254; small animals, homeless and disabled, humanely destroyed, 73,197.

The success of the work in reducing the cases of cruelty is referred to in the fact that prosecutions had decreased from 952 in 1895 to 709 last year, although there were 15,945 more cases investigated. Dog fighting and cockfighting, it is claimed, have entirely ceased in Long Island City and Yonkers, former hotbeds of this "sport." The statistics of animals received at shelters give the number of dogs and cats at 70,850, the number restored to owners being 3,056, and those provided with homes 817.

Acknowledgment is made of the co-operation afforded the society by citizens in the suppression of cruelty, and of the good offices of the Magistrates in preventing repetition of offenses. Extension of the organization for future work is pointed out in the purchase of the Ambulance House, 114 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, and thorough equipment therein of an ambulance service, and also of a suitable site for general headquarters at the corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. It is recommended that special contributions for the building fund should be obtained.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

10:20 A. M.—326 East Thirty-ninth Street, tenement of Albert Prus; damage, $200.

2:50 P. M.—No. 89 Hester Street, tenement of Rachel Klinyer; damage trifling.

4:15 P. M.—No. 313 East Fifty-ninth Street, dwelling of M. Dunbaum; damage, $30.

7:10 P. M.—No. 1 Batavia Street, Simon Shayer; damage slight.

7:30 P. M.—No. 39 West Washington Square, M. K. Kiraify; damage, $200.

7:55 P. M.—No. 232 Sixth Avenue, A. Sussman; damage, $5.

8:10 P. M.—West Orchard, City Island, Angelina Fordham; damage, $50.

FINE REVOLVER SHOOTING

Interesting Contests and Some Remarkable Scores Made on the Range at the Sportsmen's Exposition.

FLY CASTING FOR ACCURACY.

D. Brandreth Carried Off the Honors for Delicate Work Under Obstacles, and E. R. Hewitt Distance—The Contest Represented Difficulties in Actual Fishing.

The contests in progress at the Sportsmen's Exposition were continued yesterday, and many good scores were made. The rifle and revolver ranges were crowded all day long, and every inch of space around the artificial pool was occupied while the fly-casters were at work.

In the revolver range two matches were finished. The summary follows: Police Match, Between Teams of Five from the First and Second Platoons.—Second Platoon—Roundsman Woodbridge, 118; Patrolman Hyer, 101; Patrolman Ellick, 104; Roundsman Sweeney, 104; Patrolman McMahon, 85. Total, 512.

First Platoon—Patrolman Eberman, 114; Roundsman Schryver, 98; Patrolman Stennis, 117; Patrolman Leddy, 113; Patrolman Ward, 53. Total, 495.

Individual Police Championship.—Roundsman Woodbridge, 229; Patrolman Leddy, 227; Roundsman Sweeney, 224; Roundsman Schryver, 211; Patrolman Stennis, 211; Patrolman Eberman, 206; Patrolman Ward, 200.

The "any" pool, military, and press contests will be concluded to-day. C. Axtell of Springfield made the phenomenal score of 80 consecutive bull's-eyes. This is a record. The previous best performance was 29 consecutive bull's-eyes, made by Major Pryor.

In the rifle tournament, "Gus" Zimmerman leads in the contest for the prize offered for the best five tickets. His scores are 74, 73, 72, 72, 72, each out of a possible 75. In the continuous match, L. Busse is the leader, with two tickets of 75 and 74. "Gus" Zimmerman and L. P. Hansen are tied for second place, with 74 and 73 each.

In the individual championship match of 100 shots William P. Uhler finished with 2,276, H. M. Pope finished with 2,339, and A. C. L. Hofmeister of Pittsburg finished with 2,316. F. C. Ross made 2,888.. M. Dorrler, who is the probable winner, finished with 2,421. This is a remarkable score.

At the bull's-eye target "Gus" Zimmerman yesterday led with a shot that measured 10½ degrees. C. Horner is still in the lead in the week's contest, with 18 degrees.

Henry Holges was leading yesterday morning in the contest for the Zimmerman Trophy at a special target, but during the day Charles Horney passed him with a score of 35 and 31, total 66, out of a possible 72. Mr. Uhler, on his first trial in this match, made a full score of 36, the only perfect score made so far on this target. In his second attempt he only made 20. He has still three targets to shoot at, and may yet beat Horney's score.

The fly-casting was very interesting. The contestants had to show what they could do if actually fishing, obstacles having been placed about the pool. The summaries follow:

Obstacle fly casting, under a horizontal bar, placed across the tank. Distance only to count. Judges, T. B. Stewart and D. T. Kennedy; referee, R. M. Parrish. Erskine R. Hewitt, 75 feet; R. C. Leonard, 74 feet 9 inches; H. Hawes, 69 feet 6 inches; P. Cooper Hewitt, 69 feet; D. Brandeth, 60 feet 6 inches.

Obstacle fly-casting contest for accuracy and delicacy. Judges—R. M. Parrish, John P. Elton; Referee, Harry R. Harris. There was placed on the right side of the tank (which is ten feet wide) a bush overhanging the water three feet, and above the surface three feet; distance from the casting platform, 30 feet; also another bush, under like conditions, on the left side of the tank, distant from the platform 40 feet. The contestant who placed the fly most delicately and nearest the side of the tank, to take first award. Each contestant was allowed ten casts, five at 30 feet and five at 40 feet.

The following averages were made: P. Cooper Hewitt, 36.9 inches; H. Hawes, 45½ inches; D. Brandreth, 36.9 inches; C. M. Roof, 24.9 inches; E. R. Hewitt, 36 inches; John T. Landman, 37⅝ inches; R. C. Leonard, 39⅝ inches. C. M. Roof got first award for accuracy. D. Brandreth earned the highest honors for delicacy, although there was no prize for the performance. E. R. Hewitt earned second prize for accuracy and D. Brandreth third.

COBWEB GUN CLUB HANDICAP.

First Honors Divided—The Men Tied for Other Places.

The Cobweb Gun Club handicap was shot at Baychester yesterday, and Charles Budd and M. Newton divided the first prize, $200, each killing 15 birds. R. A. Welch, R. A. Bartlett, W. Bennett, F. Bennett, O. R. Dickey, D. Hudson, and "Jack" Elliott tied for second prize, fourteen tied for third prize, and five tied for fourth prize.

It was the last day of the four days' tournament, and in spite of the weather a good day's sport was had. The scores are as follows:

	K.	M.
Charles Budd, 30 yards—1122222122222222—15	0	
M. Newton, 30 yards—2221222222222222—15	0	
"George Piercy," 27 yards—2122220202021222—13	2	
G. A. Barker, 28 yards—220200*0 —3	4	
Frank Klentz, 28 yards—2121022022222222—13	2	
Dr. J. G. Knowlton, 29 yards—2222222202220012—13	2	
J. L. Brewer, 32 yards—22*2021112122222—13	2	
E. D. Fulford, thirty yards—0*2222222102102—11	4	
R. O. Herkes, thirty yards—22*2202222222222—13	2	
Noel E. Money, twenty-nine yards—2122220*221200 —11	4	
W. Patton, twenty-nine yards—2210222220222222—13	2	
G. A. Mosher, twenty-seven yards—2201222202221222—13	2	
Ark. Traveler, twenty-nine yards—*2122011222212 2—13	2	
P. F. McKeon, twenty-seven yards—12221201*011211—12	3	
Gus Greiff, twenty-nine yards—2112222222222*22—13	2	
W. Cashan, twenty-seven yards—01121*2*2* —6	4	
R. A. Welch, 30 yards—2122222222222*222—14	1	
Fred Van Dyke, 30 yards—22*2222222*22222—13	2	
R. A. Bartlett, 29 yards—2222122222220222—14	1	
C. M. Gremm, 31 yards—1222022*22*0222—11	4	
B. Le Roy, 28 yards—2022212222222220—13	2	
Sim Glover, 31 yards—2*1221222222220222—13	2	
Phil Daly, Jr., 29 yards—2*2222202222222—13	2	
C. R. Wise, 27 yards—2222221022020222—12	2	
Capt. Money, 29 yards—1222211021121100—12	3	
"U. M. C.," 26 yards—0101000 1— —3	5	
Charles Zwerlein, 28 yards—2222221202220020—12	3	
William Bennett, 28 yards—2022221221112 11—14	1	
F. Bennett, 29 yards—0221222212222222—14	1	
O. R. Dickey, 30 yards—2211222222222*222—14	1	
Charles Donelly, 27 yards—0212220200 —6	4	
W. Thompson, 28 yards—1222022202222212—13	2	
Dr. Hudson, 28 yards—2122121120122222—14	1	
R. Arnow, 27 yards—11122212*110010—11	4	
J. L. Winston, 30 yards—2*2022022222222—13	3	
Dr. Judson, 28½ yards—01*221200 —5	4	
Jack Elliott, 27 yards—1111112220222212—14	1	
J. Summerson, 28 yards—212*21*22110110—11	4	

Preliminary Handicap—R. O. Heiker, 5; E. D. Fulford, 5; Ark Travele, 3; Capt. Money, 5; Noel Money, 5; C. R. Wise, 3; U. Newton, 1; Sim Glover, 5; Fred. Van Dyke, 5; Phil Daly, Jr., 3; H. Walters, 4; Dr. J. G. Knowlton, 4; Charles Bartlett, 5; O. R. Dickey, 5.

THE GIANTS AT LAKEWOOD.

Indoor Training Is Made Necessary by the Wet Weather.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 19.—The representatives of the New York Baseball Club were put through their usual course of Spring training to-day under the watchful eye of Capt. Joyce, but under cover. Rain fell steadily all through the day and prohibited outdoor work, but should the rain cease during the night the sandy nature of the soil where the diamond is located will enable it to dry sufficiently for exercise to-morrow.

The spacious glass-inclosed corridors of the Lakewood Hotel took the place of the diamond to-day, affording generous space for the ball to be tossed around and for the pitchers and catchers to get in a little practice on signals. The bowling alley and gymnasium were also utilized, and muscles were limbered up in good shape.

A five-mile run was enjoyed late yesterday afternoon during a short cessation of the rain. Gleason and Shea are all right again, and Meekin is in fine order.

To Hold Cross-Country Races.

The Stewards of the Westchester Racing Association decided at a meeting held on the 17th inst. to grant the New York Athletic Club permission to hold the cross-country team championship of the Amateur Athletic Union over the Morris Park course. It is the intention of the Cross-Country Committee to run this year's championship over the new steeplechase course laid out last year. It was arranged for horses only, and doubts have been expressed by prominent horsemen as to the ability of footrunners to negotiate the difficult and, in some instances, dangerous obstacles.

Linderman Is the Champion.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the gymnastic championships closed at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on Thursday evening, and the hurry in figuring out the percentages, the committee discovered that a mistake had been made, and that instead of the championships being a tie, Mr. Linderman of the Camden Turn Verein, out of a possible 195 points, scored 164.90, winning the championship for 1897. Mr. Bissinger of the New York Turn Verein was second with a score of 163.65, and Mr. Hartel of the New York Turn Verein third, with a score of 163.60.

Ailsa Wins Two Races.

CANNES, March 19.—The race for the cup presented by James Gordon Bennett and Ogden Goelet, which was interrupted on Monday by an accident to the Ailsa, was resailed to-day. The race was sailed four times round an eight-mile course. The Ailsa finished eight minutes ahead of the Britannia. The race for the Hirsch prize of 1,000f., three times round an eight-mile course, was also won by the Ailsa, which beat the Britannia by four minutes.

Eastern Baseball League.

The delegates to the Spring meeting of the Eastern League of Baseball Clubs, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, closed their labors yesterday, after having adopted the playing schedule. Timothy Keefe and "Ed" Swartzworth are the only umpires yet selected.

Sporting News Notes.

"Maxey" Haugh will meet "Dave" Sullivan to-night at the Polo Athletic Club. The men are matched for twenty rounds at 115 pounds.

The annual gymnastic exhibition will be held in the Adelphi Gymnasium, Brooklyn, next Friday evening. The programme will consist of an exhibition of squad work, five squads working at the same time, and boxing.

The hockey teams of the New York Athletic Club and the St. Nicholas Skating Club will meet for the second time this season in the series for the championship of the Amateur Hockey League on Tuesday evening, at the St. Nicholas Rink.

Three good bouts are promised at the opening of the Belmont Athletic Club, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, to-night. The principal one is a twenty-round go between "Dolly" Lyons and "Johnny" Laveck of Cleveland. The others are ten rounds between Frank Zimpher and "Billy" Rotchford and "Sammy" Callahan and "Jim" Holmes.

TRANSFERS AND LOWER FARES.

Knights of Labor Mass Meeting Was Not Largely Attended.

The mass meeting of Knights of Labor last evening at Cooper Institute, to protest against allowing the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to change the present motive power to electricity on certain of its lines unless it gave transfers at all intersecting and diverging points of its roads and reduced the fare to 3 cents during commission hours, was slimly attended. Chairman James E. Quinn, formerly Master Workman of District Assembly No. 93, threw the blame upon the weather, and also said that all beginnings were small.

Resolutions were adopted that to the railroad company should be given those privileges only on the conditions stated, and then Mirabeau L. Towns of Brooklyn was introduced as the first speaker. He said that the privileges the company asked for would put an additional $1,780,000 into its treasury every year. Later Mr. Towns made a speech about the workman being a sovereign one day in the year and a slave the rest of the time.

General Master Workman Sovereign, the next speaker, advocated Government ownership of railroads, and T. B. McGuire also spoke.

Chairman Quinn then appointed a committee, consisting of James B. Reynolds, William McMurtrie Speer, Mirabeau L. Towns, T. B. McGuire, and himself to wait on the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday and present the resolutions passed by the meeting.

FREE GAS IN CHICAGO.

Fight Between Companies a Good Thing for Flat-Dwellers.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Owing to the fight between the Ogden Gas Company and the Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company many householders on the North Side are enjoying free gas. In many buildings only one feed pipe enters the premises. The Ogden Company, having secured the promised patronage of many of the flat dwellers in some of these buildings, cut off the Chicago Company and connected its own main. The flat tenants who refused to go over to the Ogden Company, consequently, are getting Ogden Gas through the Chicago Company's meters. The Chicago Company says it will not remove its meters so long as the flat dwellers are its friends, but as it is not furnishing the gas it cannot charge for it. The Ogden Company cannot shut off the flat dwellers' gas without running the risk of lawsuits.

A score or more of the persons on the North Side are burning gas in every jet in their flats and taking the situation philosophically. They lock their doors against the agents of the Ogden Company, who want to read the meters of the Chicago Company.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BATAVIA, N. Y., March 19.—Martin C. Benham, father of Howard, the alleged wife murderer, made three attempts to take his own life yesterday. Mr. Benham has been gradually breaking down mentally since his son's arrest.

MONTREAL, March 19.—Sir William Dawson, the venerable Principal of McGill University, and Lady Dawson, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary to-day. Messages poured in on them from all parts of the world, many coming from the United States.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 19.—Three years ago Cornelius E. Desmond, paymaster for the West End Street Railway of Boston, disappeared, and with him vanished $700 of the company's money. To-night he is locked up in Police Headquarters, and officers are on their way from Boston to take him back. He has been living in Buffalo under the name of L. J. Lawrence, and was found by means of letters.

SCOTT RELEASED BY SPAIN

Consul General Lee Expects that Cepero and Cespedes, Americans, Will Secure Their Freedom Soon.

GONZALES TO BE SHOT TO-DAY.

Smallpox Raging in the Interior of Cuba—Hundreds of Refugees Reach Cardenas — The Dauntless Case.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Consul General Lee has telegraphed the State Department that Charles Scott and Esteriou Veners had been released from prison.

It was in regard to Scott's case that Gen. Lee sent his two memorable cable messages, the first of which was dated Feb. 20, and in which he said he would not stand another Ruiz murder, and asked how many war vessels were available.

The reply of the State Department to this is as yet a secret, but Scott finally was discharged yesterday, and the Government has been advised thereof by Gen. Lee.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Secretay of State has been notified by Consul Lee at Havana of the release of Theodore L. Vives, an American citizen who has been held in a Cuban prison since last November. The record of Vives's case at the department is as follows:

"Case No. 83; native of Cienfuegos, naturalized 1891; arrested Nov. 19, 1896, charged—First, disorderly conduct, and second, insult to Spain; case pending; cognizance of military or civil jurisdiction; is confined in jail." The release of Vives leaves thirteen Americans still in Cuban prisons.

HAVANA, March 19.—Consul General Lee expects that José L. Cepero, a naturalized American, who was arrested on Feb. 24, 1896, on a steamer bound from Cienfuegos to Batabano, will be released soon. Cepero is confined in the prison at Santa Clara.

Oscar Cespedes, who was said to be an Adjutant in the rebel army and who was captured in September near the Cienaga de Zapata by forces of Col. Molina, will leave the Cabanas fortress to-morrow. Cespedes is a grandson of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, at one time President of the so-called Cuban Republic. He is an American citizen. His health is delicate, and he has promised to leave the island as soon as he is able to travel. He will go to Mexico.

Ramon Callja Gonzalez, convicted of the crime of rebellion and incendiarism, will be shot in Cabanas fortress to-morrow.

ROBERT E. SCULLY'S CASE.

An Arrest in Cuba Probably Explains a Disappearance.

Telegrams received here yesterday from the Chief of Police of Philadelphia cause friends of Robert E. Scully, who disappeared mysteriously three weeks ago, to believe that he is the man whose arrest, while attempting to make his way from the Spanish lines, was announced from Havana the first part of this week. Mr. Scully is twenty-two years old and of good reputation. He was employed in the office of the United States Leather Company, in Ferry Street, with his brother, Ayers Scully. He was in business as a florist until two years ago, when he was compelled by illness to abandon it.

The last week in February he showed his brother a letter, purporting to be from a Philadelphia florist, offering him a good position, and on Feb. 28 he left here ostensibly to accept it. This letter is now known to have been an invention. From that time until yesterday nothing had been heard from him. His mother and sisters live at Somerville, N. J. The Philadelphia Chief of Police telegraphed Ayers Scully yesterday afternoon that Robert is safe with Consul General Lee in Havana. Young Scully was known to have been deeply interested in the Cuban cause.

THE DAUNTLESS CASE.

No Definite Line of Policy Decided upon by the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Cabinet meeting adjourned to-day without having decided upon any definite plan of action in regard to the Dauntless case, which has come to be regarded as a test case in respect to the policy of the Administration regarding the execution of the neutrality laws.

Attorney General McKenna, following the well-known rule of the Department of Justice and of the Supreme Court, has declined to give a definite opinion upon anything short of an actual state of facts. Supposed cases are not made the basis of opinions.

The United States officials at Jacksonville, Fla., have been directed to supply more definite information as to the legal status of the vessel in the United States courts there.

SMALLPOX IN THE INTERIOR.

Hundreds of Refugees Flocking Into Cardenas.

BOSTON, March 19.—Capt. Couillard of the British steamer Greetlands, which arrived at this port last night from Cardenas, reports that while lying in port at Cardenas the officers of the steamer received information that 300 persons had come into the city from the interior, all afflicted with smallpox, and had been admitted into the various hospitals.

There had been fifty-six deaths at these institutions during the two weeks previous to the steamer's leaving port.

The town is situated upon the northern part of the island, and is considered one of the healthiest towns in Cuba. The scourge is confined to interior towns, where some of the sugar is raised and ground.

There were eleven cases and two deaths from typhus while the steamer was there.

PEARL BRYAN'S MURDERERS.

Jackson and Walling to be Hanged To-day—They Accuse Another of Being the Real Murderer.

NEWPORT, Ky., March 19.—Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling will be hanged here to-morrow for the murder of Pearl Bryan. A body of troops will be present to insure order.

The two men appealed yesterday for commutation of their sentences, submitting a joint confession of their participation in the murder, in which they set forth that the actual murder was committed by Dr. George B. Wagner, who at the time had a house in Cincinnati. The doctor now is in an insane asylum at Lexington. The Governor, to whom the appeal was made, decided this morning that the men must die.

It is alleged in the confession that Pearl Bryan was placed in care of Dr. Wagner by Jackson, and that while she was in the doctor's house she took a drug which Jackson had bought for her on a prescription written by the doctor. The drug killed the girl.

Soon after her death it is alleged her body was placed in a hack and taken into the country, where, in the presence of Jackson and Walling, her head was cut off by Dr. Wagner. It further is alleged that the doctor put the head in a satchel and carried it away.

Jackson and Walling say they do not know what ultimately was done with the head.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 19.—Dr. George B. Wagner, who is charged by Jackson and Walling with participation in the murder of Pearl Bryan, is a convalescent patient in the Eastern Kentucky Insane Asylum. When informed of the charge brought against him by Jackson and Walling, he said:

"I do not know either Scott Jackson or Alonzo Walling. I did not know Pearl Bryan. I was not at home when the tragedy was committed or when the body was found. I was at the home of my father-in-law, William Herndon, in Jessamine County. I went to Jessamine County in the latter part of January, and returned to Bellevue a very sick man, shortly after the tragedy on Monday or Tuesday in the first week in February, I think.

"I know absolutely nothing about this case. Pearl Bryan may have been at my house during my absence, but I never heard it mentioned."

1 OUT OF EVERY 3

Persons you meet every day,

WILL DIE

OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE

or some trouble of the kidneys, urinary or female organs.

THIS IS STARTLING, BUT IS IT TRUE?

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

In such a serious condition you must secure the best remedy you can find in the market

AT ONCE.

There is only one absolutely sure cure for these troubles, and that is

Warner's Safe Cure

"It has stood the test of time."

AT THE HOTELS.

Judge John Clinton Gray of the New York Court of Appeals is at the Hoffman.

State Senators Clarence Lexow, Henry J. Coggeshall, and B. M. Wilcox are at the Metropole.

Insurance Commissioner George S. Merrill and Edward L. Pierce of Boston are at the Manhattan.

Ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland and Gen. William F. Draper of Massachusetts are at the Waldorf.

Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana and Senator George C. Perkins of California are at the Imperial.

L. B. Adams and C. M. Moore of Boston and M. L. Griswold and John F. Tremain of Elmira are at the Everett.

William W. Waterman of Detroit, C. C. Rumrill of Springfield, Mass., and T. R. Hoyt of Boston are at the Plaza.

B. E. Brewster of Boston, Edward Everett of Chicago, and J. F. Pynchon of Springfield, Mass., are at the Normandie.

Gen. Henry L. Abbot, United States Army, and Prof. C. S. Sargent of Brookline, Mass., are at the Albemarle.

George Darling of Rochester, John Wilson of Boston, and F. H. Tooker and E. P. Grow of Pittsburg are at the Gilsey.

Everett Wilson, H. A. Wheeler, Spencer Eddy, and F. H. Armstrong of Chicago and F. H. Walker of Detroit are at the Holland.

George E. Curtis of Toledo, A. C. Stout of Buffalo, D. R. Porter of Boston, and E. S. Greeley of New Haven are at the Astor.

Joseph S. Miller, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue; James Bond of Baltimore, and Judge Girouard of Canada are at the Gerlach.

Charles E. Patterson of Troy, Albert S. Gage of Chicago, John Doyle of Philadelphia, and E. J. Palmer of Albany are at the Windsor.

A. C. Russell of Boston, F. W. Rockwell of Milwaukee, Irvin Belford of Toledo, and Samuel Reinhard of Baltimore are at the Marlborough.

State Senator Henry Harrison, Baxter T. Smelzer of Albany, J. Rider Cady of Hudson, N. Y., and Justice J. O. Dykman of the New York Supreme Court are at the Murray Hill.

Senator Thomas C. Platt, Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, State Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie, N. Y., and William W. Crapo and Thomas Bailey Aldrich of Massachusetts are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. W., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Cruickshank, upholstery goods; 55 White Street.

Arthur Schondelmyer & Co., Allegheny, Penn.; G. J. Schondelmyer, notions; Hotel Bartholdi.

Bacon, F. E., & Co., Rome, N. Y.; F. E. Bacon, dry goods; Grand Union Hotel.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, white goods and linens; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown Brothers, Troy, N. Y.; J. Brown, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Linnon, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. E. Leach, dress goods, 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Cassell & Price, Lexington, Ky.; L. C. Price, dry goods; 675 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. M. Crawford, furnishing goods; L. Krietmeyer, prints; 115 Worth Street.

Coffin, C. W., Bangor, Me.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; B. P. Connelly, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Dreyfuss, J., & Sons, Boston, Mass.; E. Dreyfuss, furnishing goods; Stuart House.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. M. Snyder, dry goods; 2 Walker

The Wanamaker Store.

The interest continues in
The Golden Salon and its rare Millinery.
The Furnished Apartment and its decorations.
The Oriental Bazar and its queer textiles.
The New Paper Hangings, so rich, so novel.
The Splendid Upholstery Store, matchless.

The Milliners and the Millinery Trade appreciate the collection of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, and many a tasteful idea brought out for our own business will help others to success. This is a broad gauge business.

Every woman of refined and elegant taste must visit this collection. Numerous apartments give opportunity for a private Bonnet choosing.

PARIS JACKETS AND CAPES

Other interests have crowded out the late news from Paris and Berlin.

While Millinery and Upholstery have been claiming attention, Jackets and Capes have been coming through the Custom House, have been finding places in the stock, have been pleasing many visitors.

A galaxy of imported Jackets is here. The military thought dominates the styles. The Austrian Hussar and the Arab Zouave send their Jackets, the English Guardsmen his Mess Coat. The women's tailors of Paris adapt them and Wanamaker puts them at command of the women of America. Berlin falls into step with Paris in the Jackets, and both unite and compete upon Capes.

And such Capes! This advertiser doesn't know what to state about them, and why should he? They speak for themselves to all beholders.

Jackets go from $7.50 to $65. Capes go from $6 to $125.

Women's Costumes—Suits. Tailor-made woolens, dressmaker-made silks. Imported, American, they are all here.

Lilliputian Dresses for girls, 4 to 14 years. Spring sorts. Crash and other linens, lawns and other cottons. $1.75 to $4.50, and a Sailor's Cap with every dress.

Reefers for girls, $1.25 to $15.

BOYS' CLOTHING

No need to have a care concerning the Clothing for your boy if it comes from here. It's made to stand the abuse of frolicsome youngsters. The parts that have their endurance tested most, are made particularly strong.

For boys, 3 to 12 yrs., Sailor Suits of wool crash, trimmed with green soutache, at $3.75. Sailor Suits of brown cheviot, plaid effect, trimmed with white and red soutache, $4. Other Sailor Suits up to $7.50. Over 150 styles to choose from.

For boys, 3 to 12 yrs., Washable Suits are now here. A jauntiness about them that pleases boys as well as mothers. Made of mohair, mohair-and-linen, imported and domestic crashes, and various other fabrics that do not fear the washtub.

For boys, 10 to 16 yrs. They know style and want it. They get it here. An all-wool cheviot suit, with Vest, very nobby, at $6. Others $7, $8.50, and $10.

TOP COATS for boys, of covert cloth, $3 to $8.50.

Second floor.

WOMEN'S SHOES

Only 100 pairs in this lot. Enameled grain and patent leather Shoes—buttoned and laced—new and popular shapes. High-class foot-gear

AT $2.50

instead of Five Dollars. A good assortment of sizes, but not complete. This tells the story of the fall in price.

SHOES FOR CHILDREN

Plain and fancy coverings for little feet

AT 50c

In the lot are Oxford Ties, black and tan kidskin Slippers, pink, blue, white and black; patent leather. Some of them were $1—more of them $2. Some sizes missing—the size you want may be here.

Second floor, Tenth street.

MEN'S SCARFS—50c

The *one* place to look for the newest in Men's Furnishings. More new Scarfs this morning. The French idea of Scotch plaids—twenty-five designs. The new gray effects—a dozen designs.

AT 50c

All the popular shapes and a new one—a semi-puff.

Broadway and Ninth street.

BATH WRAPS—HALF PRICES

One thousand of them came to us at about the cost of the material. Terry Cloth Wraps—the most popular sort. A saving of from $1 to $2.50 on a Bath Wrap. Prices,

$1.75, $2, $2.50

and more. Great variety of colorings and designs. One of the opportunities that rarely come along—shouldn't be missed when it does.

Broadway and Ninth street.

IN THE BOOK STORE

At the following prices it is cheaper to buy Books than to borrow them. Good Books at from 75c to $1.50—publishers' prices—are to go for a mere trifle. The result of several trade opportunities that come only here. Comparisons of prices are actual.

At 15c each, published at 75c and $1.00.
Land of the Changing Sun. By Will N. Harben. 16mo.
The Old Post Road. By M. G. M. McClelland. 16mo.
Manning Mystic. By M. G. M. McClelland. 16mo.
Corona of the Nautahalas. By Louis Pendleton. 16mo.
Aunt Belindy's Points of View and a Modern Mrs. Malaprop. By Lydia H. Farmer. 16mo.

At 20c each, published at $1 and $1.25.
Episodes. By G. S. Street. 16mo.
A Man of Two Minds. By F. T. Black. 12mo.
A Common Mistake. By James M. Howell. 12mo.
Sylvester Romaine. By C. Pelletreau. 12mo.

At 25c each, published at 75c, $1 and $1.25.
Broad Oaks. By M. G. M. McClelland. 12mo.
Belle, Plants and Cornelius. By Claude Tillier. Illustrated. 12mo.
Honor. By Maude Howe. Illustrated. 12mo.
John Holden, Unionist. By T. C. De Leon. Illustrated. 12mo.
A Modern Pagan. By Constance G. Du Bois. 12mo.
Six Cent Sam's. By Julian Hawthorne. Illustrated. 12mo.
The Company Doctor. By H. E. Roods. 12mo.
For Plain Women Only. By George Fleming. 16mo. Gilt top.

At 30c each, published at $1.25 and $1.50.
An Old Fogy. By Mrs. J. H. Walworth. 12mo.
The New Woman. By Mrs. E. Lynn Linton. 12mo.
Making the Boundary. By E. E. Billings. 12mo.

At 35c each, published at $2.
The Shield of the Fleur de Lis. By Constance Goddard Du Bois. 12mo.

Ninth street.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

Seasonable—cheap. French Balbriggan at $1 each for drawers and shirt. English makes, no better—sell at double.

French natural merino, light weight, $1 each.

English llama wool, soft and fine, full regular made, $2.

The Ypsilanti Union Suits—shirts and drawers combined—are growing in popularity. Very comfortable. Balbriggan, $4.50; lisle thread, $5; merino, $5.50; silk-and-balbriggan, $8.

Broadway and Ninth street.

STAMPED LINENS

Bargains for art needle workers. Pure linen Centre Pieces and Doylies, at less than half.

6 in., 15c. a doz. 12 in., 6c. each.
7 in., 25c. a doz. 18 in., 12c. each.
9 in., 35c. a doz. 22 in., 16c. each.

North of the Rotunda.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave. 9th and 10th Sts

RESULT OF EXCISE ELECTIONS.

Towns of the State Voted for License in About the Same Proportion as Last Year.

ALBANY, March 19.—The State Excise Commissioner to-day gave out a statement relative to the results in the towns of the State on the local option propositions voted on at the town meetings which for the past four weeks have been held throughout the rural districts. There are yet a number of these elections to take place, but the statistics which have been received by Commissioner Lyman are sufficient to show that about 40 per cent. of the towns have voted or will vote for no license. This is the same percentagt as in 1896, under the old excise law, when the voters of towns cast their ballots for Excise Commissioners who would or would not grant excise licenses.

Thus far 727 towns have been heard from, with the result that 517 have voted for license in some form and 210 voted for no license. In 1896 the total number of towns which voted on the excise question was 941, of which 658 voted for Excise Boards which granted licenses and 283 for "no-license" boards. Thus it will be seen that the general average of no-license towns is about the same in both years. Of the 517 towns which have voted for licenses this year, 86 restricted them to hotels only, 25 to drug stores only, and 98 to hotels and drug stores only, leaving but 308 in which a full saloon license may be granted.

If the total number of towns in which this latter class of licenses may be granted be compared with the total number of such towns last year it may be concluded that the percentage of saloon-license towns has decreased to some extent.

The question was submitted to the voters this year in four propositions: First, a saloon license or no license; second, a druggist license; third, a hotel license; fourth, a hotel and druggist license.

COLLISION AT A LAUNCHING.

The Gunboats Wheeling and Marietta Crash Together and Are Damaged.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—An accident occurred during the launch of the gunboats Wheeling and Marietta at San Francisco yesterday, which may delay the completion of these vessels. They were built on parallel ways, and the innovation was adopted of launching them simultaneously, which was accomplished successfully, but when they reached the water they crashed into each other and suffered some injuries above the waterline. The bent plates will have to be removed and other broken work renewed. The damages will fall upon the contractors.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Bill to Extend the Time for the Collection of Taxes in Westchester County Passed by the Senate.

GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.

Advanced to Third Reading in the Assembly After a Brief Debate—The Capitol Completion Bill Passed—Proposed Legislation.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Senate worked with a bare quorum this morning. The following were among the bills passed:

Senator Burns—Regarding the sale of lands for unpaid taxes in Westchester County.

Senator Burns—Extending the time for the collection of taxes in Westchester cities and towns.

Assemblyman Austin's bill providing against short-weight coal in cities of the first and second class was ordered to a third reading.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Burns—Revising generally the charter of the village of Sing Sing.

Senator Cantor—Authorizing the Controller of New York City to refund the assessment for opening Lexington Avenue between Ninety-seventh and One Hundred and Second Streets on property owned by the Blinn Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church and the St. Cecilia Roman Catholic Church.

Senator Tibbits—Incorporating William H. Rowe, Jr., Edward Murphy, Second, George B. Cluett, Justus Miller, Henry C. Curtis, Richard D. Bloss, William S. Earl, William Sleicher, Jr., and Frances J. Rowe, as managers of the Lucy A. Wood Rowe Memorial Association.

Senator Higgins—Exempting railroad corporations from paying the organization tax at the time of filing their certificates of incorporation, but requiring them to pay the same before the Railroad Commission shall give them permission to construct their roads.

Senator Guy—Incorporating the Society for the Preservation of Personal Rights, with the following Directors: Montague R. Leverson, Thomas Edgar Willson, Marian Mills Miller, John White, Alexander Y. Scott, and Thomas E. Willson, Jr. The society proposes to protect the personal rights of all persons, to enforce the remedies which the law provides for their infringement, and to furnish counsel to any person unjustly accused or wrongfully convicted.

Senator Wieman—Prohibiting the construction of a railroad on Vermont Avenue, in Brooklyn, from Jamaica Avenue to Eastern Parkway.

Senator Coggeshall—Exempting veterans of the war of the rebellion from jury duty.

Senator Guy—Authorizing New York City to pay $1 per day for the care of each patient in Seton Hospital, the aggregate not to exceed $80,000 a year.

GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.

Advanced to Third Reading in the Assembly and Made a Special Order for Tuesday.

ALBANY, March 19.—In the Assembly this morning Mr. Nixon moved that the Greater New York charter be advanced to third reading.

Democratic Leader Finn opened the debate by declaring that he had not read one line of the proposed bill because of its great length and the short time that had been given for its consideration.

Mr. Nixon replied to Mr. Finn by stating that, while he had not read the bill in its entirety, he had carefully gone over a synopsis of its various provisions and was satisfied that, having been prepared by a commission eminently fitted for its work, it undoubtedly was a careful and comprehensive document. Were it to be debated by section it would take until the close of the year to get through with it.

Mr. McKeown offered an amendment permitting swine to be driven through certain outlying districts of Brooklyn, prohibited under the new charter for the Greater New York. Mr. Brennan also offered an amendment relating to the method of electing Justices in the borough of Kings.

Upon the assurance of Republican Leader Nixon that there would be ample opportunity to offer amendments next Tuesday, when the bill would be on the order of third reading, both amendments were withdrawn. Mr. Robbins moved that all the amendments to the original charter which has been decided upon in the Cities Committee be printed for the information of the House. The Speaker assured Mr. Robbins that he would see that the amendments were printed without the formality of a motion.

The charter was finally ordered to a third reading without amendment.

Capitol Completion Bill Passed.

Senator Ellsworth's bill providing that the Capitol shall be completed by contract work under the supervision of State Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge was passed by a vote of 84 yeas, 27 nays.

The following bills also were passed:

Mr. Wagstaff—Providing for the expenditure of certain unexpended balances on public parks, squares, and highways in Brooklyn, and vesting the title to all such parks in the city.

Mr. Garby—Prohibiting the construction of a railway on certain portions of Tompkins Avenue, in the village of New Brighton.

Mr. Leonard—Classifying truckmen as laborers in cases of civil actions affecting damage and claims.

Mr. T. F. Myers—Prohibiting the assignment and sub-letting of public contracts.

Mr. J. J. Sullivan—Authorizing the Board of Fire Commissioners of New York to place on the pension roll any officer who has served as Battalion Chief of the uniformed department, and been legislated out of office by acts in the past.

Mr. McKeown—Authorizing Brooklyn to issue bonds for the establishment of a park near the United States Navy Yard.

Mr. Hughes—Regulating the appointment of Assistant District Attorneys for the County of Kings.

Senator Page—Ratifying the laying out of a park at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, in New York, and providing for the refunding of a part of the assessments previously levied.

Senator Page—Authorizing the Common Council of New York to pass ordinances relating to the erection of approaches, stoops, and porches.

Senator Page—Providing that if a Justice of the Supreme Court, other than in the First District, is assigned to the Appellate Division in the first department, his additional expenses shall be paid by the City and County of New York.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Glen—Providing that within thirty days the Common Council of every city may, and the Railroad Commissioners must, adopt a suitable fender to be used on electric and cable cars.

Mr. Dempsey—Providing that any railroad operating in the State that is owner of a ferry at its terminus shall not charge ferriage to persons who have paid for passage on trains.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Authorizing the acceptance of the Criminal Courts Building by the City of New York.

Mr. Reinhard—Providing that the City of New York shall pay for the widening and alteration of East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

Mr. French—Prohibiting the construction of railways on Vermont Avenue, Brooklyn, from Jamaica Avenue to Eastern Parkway.

Mr. Donnelly—Directing the New York and Harlem Railroad Company to construct a foot bridge for pedestrians at One Hundredth Street and Park Avenue, in New York City.

Mr. Perkins—Amending the Greater New York Charter bill where it relates to the regulation of pharmacists, by providing that colleges of pharmacy of the various boroughs shall elect five members, who shall form the Board of Pharmacy, and shall hold office for three years.

Mr. Mazet—Providing that every Captain of Police in the City of New York who received $2,750 per annum, when relieved and placed on the pension roll of the department, shall be paid $1,375 per year hereafter.

Mr. Nixon—Appropriating $55,000 for the necessary expenses of the State at the dedication of Grant's Tomb, April 27, 1897, and for the expenses of the State militia, to be mobilized there on that day.

Mr. Dempsey—Providing that telephone companies shall issue books of franks to their subscribers to be used at public telephone booths between the hours of 6 A. M. and midnight, in New York and Brooklyn.

Mr. McKnight—Providing that the office of the County Treasurer of Queens shall be the office at which arrears of taxes shall be collected in the borough of Queens.

The Mather Bridge Bill.

When Assemblyman Van Keuren, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, handed in his report he surprised the members from Erie County by reporting out Mr. Schneider's Mather experimental bridge bill, and immediately moving its recommittal for further hearing. Mr. Schneider objected to this, and called for the yeas and nays. The motion to recommit was lost by a vote of 46 nays to 40 yeas, the closest vote on any question that has been polled at this session of the Legislature. The bill was ordered to a second reading.

HALL OF RECORDS BILL A LAW.

A New Building to Store City Documents Now Possible.

The Hall of Records Association received a telegram from Assemblyman George C. Austin that Gov. Black had signed the bill to provide for the erection of a building to store the records of the Register's Office, the Surrogate, and the County Clerk.

The new law is the outcome of a persistent fight by real estate lawyers and real estate men generally to have the present Register's Office abandoned. The building in City Hall Park has been repeatedly condemned as unsafe by Grand Juries and municipal committees. The vaults are not fire-proof, and the building, it is asserted, is in such condition that, failing a fire, collapse is not impossible.

The present movement was organized at a dinner given by S. Stanwood Menken at the Reform Club last November, and at a mass meeting held in the Real Estate Exchange on Dec. 9 the general outline of the new law was determined upon. Mr. Menken was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the association. He said yesterday: "Now that the bill has been signed it rests with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to select a site and erect thereon a building suitable to the wants of the various departments. The passage of this bill is not by any means the end of the fight. It puts the city in the same position where it was in 1885 and 1888. Unless the city authorities take active steps there will be no better results.

"In view of the fact that there is no limitation placed upon the amount that may be expended for the new structure, it is of the greatest importance to the taxpayers of the city that the work of acquiring a site shall be completed as quickly as possible. The bids for the erection of the entire building should be given out during the present Administration."

When the news that Gov. Black had signed the bill providing for a new Hall of Records reached the City Hall yesterday, the Mayor declared himself well pleased. He said that he would call a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to inaugurate the work under the new law as soon as possible.

He requested the Corporation Counsel to get a certified copy of the bill as soon as he could, and he hopes that the Board of Estimate can meet next Monday and begin the preliminaries.

The choice of a site has already been discussed. It was said about the City Hall yesterday that the property east of the Stewart Building, on Chambers Street, might be taken. A delegation of citizens called on the Mayor and recommended the site of Centre Market, at Centre and Grand Streets.

The Mayor says that there will be no unnecessary delay about getting the building started.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

A Number of Measures Receive the Executive Approval.

ALBANY, March 19.—Gov. Black has signed the following bills:

Chapter 61—Assemblyman H. T. Andrews—Authorizing New York City to issue bonds to provide for the payment for land acquired for the erection of a Court House for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in New York City.

Chapter 62.—Assemblyman McKnight—Authorizing the appointment by County Judges in counties of more than 125,000 inhabitants, excepting Westchester County, of a county detective to serve three years at a salary of $1,500 per annum and traveling expenses.

Chapter 63.—Assemblyman Hobbie—Prohibiting the hounding of deer for ten years in the towns of Dresden and Putnam in Washington County.

Chapter 64.—Assemblyman Post—Amending the fish and game laws by providing that floating devices, boats propelled by hand and sailboats, may be used from which to shoot web-footed wild fowl in Long Island Sound, Great South Bay, Gardiner, Shinnecock, and Peconic Bays.

Chapter 67.—Assemblyman Caln—Amendment to the law relative to the pension roll of the firemen's insurance fund in Brooklyn.

Chapter 68.—Assemblyman Austin—Authorizing the operation of electrical conductors and the construction of subways along Wall Street in New York City, from the Custom House to the Sub-Treasury and Assay Office buildings for the electric lighting of those buildings.

Chapter 70.—Assemblyman Mathewson—Amending the act relative to the boundaries of the proposed public park for the Twenty-third Ward in New York City by providing that the westerly boundary shall be the easterly bulkhead line of the Harlem River.

TOO MANY STREET BILLS.

Commissioner Collis Protests Against Interference by the Legislature.

At the meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement yesterday Commissioner of Public Works Collis and Commissioner Haffen of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards protested against bills that have been presented to the Legislature, and which seek to change the lines of new streets as already laid out by the board. There are about forty such bills.

"If this sort of thing is to be permitted," said Gen. Collis, "there is not much use of our sitting here wasting time in laying out streets if the Legislature is to undo our work."

The Mayor indicated that when any such bills reach him he will disapprove them.

THE ADIRONDACK BILL.

Wood Pulp Men Oppose the Plans of the Governor.

ALBANY, March 19.—The wood pulp men and lumber men were here in force to-day against the Adirondack Forest bill. A delegation of them, representing interests worth several millions of dollars, had a conference this afternoon and decided to formally wait on Gov. Black and ask him to change his policy with reference to the acquisition of lands by the State. Among them were J. L. McRehron and W. M. Spier of the Morgan Lumber Company, representatives of the Trenton Falls Company, representatives of Dr. Seward Webb, and others. They will state their case to the Governor to-morrow or early next week.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Track Made Slow by Rain—Only One Favorite Wins.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 19.—Rain spoiled a fast track here to-day, making it slow and also affecting results. Not a favorite won. Attendance, 3,000.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Lonely, 105 pounds, (Dorsey,) 4 to 1, won by a length; Lord Fairfax, 99, (Coombs,) 5 to 2, second by four lengths; Charlie Christy, 97, (Powers,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:18½. Winker, Verdi, Helen Wren, and The Plutocrat also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one mile and twenty yards. Elkin, 101 pounds, (Campbell,) 4 to 1, won by two lengths; Senator Penrose, 107, (Caywood,) 10 to 1, second by a head; Dawn, 95, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Moralist, Gomez, Annie Teuton, Augustina, C. S. Bush, Farmer Leigh, and Elyria also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Gold Top, 97 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 5 to 1, won by a head; Marie C., 90, (T. Powers,) 7 to 10, second by four lengths; Al Kyris, 97, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:18½. Illa, Trixie, Tern, Graefin, and Vanessa also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; seven furlongs. Albert S., 94 pounds, (Dorsey,) 7 to 1, won by a neck; Imp. Paladin, 110, (R. Williams,) 7 to 5, second by six lengths; Gluck, 97, (Dean,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:32¾. Sim W., Domingo, Linlette, Dick Behan, and R. Q. Ban also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Necklace, 99 pounds, (Higgins,) 7 to 1, won by a nose; Mitt Boykin, 102, (W. Dean,) 7 to 1, second by half a length; Stella S., 99, (A. Barrett,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:20½. Folderol, Barney Adler, Rolandis, Moonding, Helena Farrell, Apostrophe, Wool King, and Jim Kelly also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Jack the Jew, 105 pounds, (J. Hill,) 11 to 5, won by two lengths; Toldivar, 105, (W. Dorsey,) 6 to 1, second by four lengths; Winslow, 100, (A. Barrett,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Beau Ideal, Fiction, Tom Quirk, Hunter, and Half Mine also ran.

Results at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 19.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; purse, May R., 86 pounds, (J. Woods,) 10 to 1, won by a head; Chapple, 91, (Thompson,) 6 to 1, second by three lengths; Iron Jacket, 104, (Spencer,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:09¾. Zoolein, Red Will, Greenleaf, Model, Jack Martin, Scarborough, Myron, Virgin A., Irma, Big Chief, and Halsey also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Osric II., 108 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, won by a head; Etta H., 108, (C. Sloan,) 2 to 1, second by five lengths; Scotch Rose, 103, (Spencer,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Rolfaire, Principle, Widow Jones, Rey Del Tierra, and Chenille also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Four furlongs; purse. Colonel Dan, 101 pounds, (Jones,) 8 to 5, won by two lengths; Los Prietos, 98, (McIntyre,) 8 to 1, second by half a length; Charles Le Lel, 101, (R. Isom,) 20 to 1, third. Time—0:49¾. Approbation, Roxey Murphy, Hermoso, Old Jack, Estro, Moringa, and Miss Alice also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. Hohenzollern, 90 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 3 to 2, won by a head; True Blue, 96, (Thompson,) 4 to 1, second, by two and a half lengths; Don Clarencio, 99, (Clawson,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:29½. D. J. Tobin, Walter J., Stentor, Ezekiel, Latah, and imp. Amarino also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Miss Ruth, 98 pounds, (Reidy,) 100 to 1, won by four lengths; Benamela, 108, (C. Sloan,) 3 to 5, second by five lengths; Frank Jaubert, 99, (J. Shields,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Salisbury II. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—five and a half furlongs; purse. Roadwarmer, 100 pounds, (Jones,) 10 to 1, won by a neck; Sallie Cliquot, 98, (Slaughter,) 2 to 5, second by eight lengths; Midas, 107, (R. Isom,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:08¼. Nervoso, Mike Rice, Tim Murphy, Peixotto, Flambeautte, and Gaundo also ran.

Interscholastic League Races.

The Long Island Interscholastic League held its championship skating races at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night. The winners were: 220 yard, junior—Emery, Adelphi Academy. Time—0:31 3-5. 220 yard, senior—Hawkins, High School; time—0:35 1-5; semi-finals, 220 yard dash—Beasley, Adelphi, first; time—0:34 1-5; one-half mile—Hawkins, High School; time—2:12 1-5; one mile—Alaire, High School; time—4:22. The feature of the contest to-night will be a five-mile race. Medals will be awarded.

CHAMPIONS NOW PROFESSIONALS.

Two So Declared by Athletic Union—Some Other Cases.

As a result of the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union at the Astor House Wednesday night, two former champions were declared professionals and five performers placed under suspension pending investigation as to their amateur standing.

The men declared professionals are Edward W. Goff, who was the all-around champion a few years ago, and Frederick C. Puffer, the ex-champion hurdler and broad jumper. The others charged with professionalism are H. S. Lyons, the well-known sprinter of the New York Athletic Club; Matthew Halpin, James C. Mitchell, the champion hammer thrower; J. J. Shaughnessy of the Elmira Athletic Club, and John J. Kiernan of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Association.

Goff and Puffer were protested at the military carnival held a short time ago in Madison Square Garden, it being charged that they had received payment for instructing the athletes of the Barnard and De La Salle Schools. Both acknowledged receiving "expense" money. The charges against the others were upon allegations made by Goff and Puffer. They are said to have erred as did Goff and Puffer.

May Use Manhattan Field.

The old New York Athletic Club grounds at Mott Haven used by the New York Young Men's Christian Association since 1888 will soon be rendered unserviceable because of the filling in of the avenues on either side. The association's Committee on Physical Work has been looking for grounds elsewhere, and an effort is being made to secure sufficient funds to justify leasing Manhattan Field, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Affecting Boxing in Brooklyn.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn yesterday filed a memorandum disapproving of the City Council resolution, which reads, in part: "For boxing and sparring exhibitions, the yearly license fee shall be the sum of $500 per annum." The Mayor doubts the legality of the amendment.

Mr. Purroy's Democracy.

The Executive Committee of the Tammany Home Rule Democracy, which was elected three weeks ago, met at the Morton House last night and organized by electing T. J. McManus Chairman and James J. Berry, Thomas T. Commerford, John J. McKenna, and John H. Kelly Secretaries. County Clerk Henry D. Purroy, the leader of the home rulers, made a short speech, in which he congratulated the committee on its progress.

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Your high-priced hatter asks $2.00 advance on each grade. No middlemen's profits, and no royalty for a name.

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BICYCLES.

You Examined Them at the Cycle Show!

The price was $100; we have taken the name-plate off and will sell for cash, TO-DAY ONLY, the same

'97 BICYCLES AT $30

This morning we will place on sale several carloads of new 1897 model bicycles that we have purchased, for cash, from a Western maker who needed money, and who insisted on the removal of his name-plate in order to protect his agents.

SPECIFICATIONS.—Wheels, 28-inch. Tubing, 1⅛-inch. Tread, 5 inches. Hubs, barrel. Pedals, rat-trap. Tires, Akron. Double-fork crown. Maroon finish, gold striping. Leather saddle. Tool bag complete.

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4,000 NEW BICYCLES, $19.50 to $49

For balance of week exceptional low prices, Such makes as Toledo, Johnson, Liberty, Stearns, Columbia, Wolff-American, Elmore, Syracuses. 2d h'd Cycles at your own price to clear. New tandems, $39, $49, $69, $89; cash only; call.
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ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF BICYCLES.—Second-hand, low prices; cash or installments. Metropolitan Bicycling Co., 60th St. & Boulevard.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—SUSANNA W. THORNDE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM KELLY, John Stoker, Joseph Goodstein, Samuel Lesserson, Herman Miller, Daniel Greenwald, Reuben Schwarnoski, Louis Reynal, Morris Weber, Louis Goldstein, Selig Lessler, Sam Penn, defendants.—Place of trial.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New York, February 10th, 1897.

GEORGE E. GARTLAND,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 11 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, William Kelly and John Stoker: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of February, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, New York City, on the 5th day of March, 1897.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1897.

GEORGE E. GARTLAND,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
11 Wall Street, New York City.
mh6-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—AUGUST BELMONT, as trustee of Elizabeth A. Morgan, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. KOLLER, Mary Koller, his wife, fictitiously so designated, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; Ensign O. Beale, Mary Beale, his wife, fictitiously so designated, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; John Doe, or such other or others to the plaintiff unknown as may be the lessee or lessees in a certain lease expiring May 1st, 1899, referred to in the deed of Theresa Koehler to Ensign O. Beale, (recorded in New York Register's office May 3, 1895, in Section 6, liber of conveyances 27, page 8;) William W. McLaughlin and Mary McLaughlin, his wife, fictitiously so designated, her real name being unknown to plaintiff, defendants.—In foreclosure, supplemental and amended summons.

To the above named additional defendants, Mary Koller, (wife of William B. Koller, fictitiously so designated, her real name being unknown to plaintiff,) Mary Beale, (wife of Ensign O. Beale, fictitiously so designated, her real name being unknown to plaintiff,) John Doe, or such other or others to the plaintiff unknown as may be the lessee or lessees in a certain lease expiring May 1st, 1899, referred to in the deed of Theresa Koehler, to Ensign O. Beale, (recorded in New York Register's office, May 3, 1895, in Section 6, liber of conveyances 27, page 8;) William W. McLaughlin and Mary McLaughlin, his wife, fictitiously so designated, her real name being unknown to plaintiff, and each of them; and to the defendant Ensign O. Beale. You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this supplemental and amended summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, 28th January, 1897.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, 56 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants, Mary Beale, wife of Ensign O. Beale, fictitiously so designated, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; Mary McLaughlin, wife of William W. McLaughlin, fictitiously so designated, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; John Doe, or such other or others to plaintiff unknown as may be lessee or lessees in a certain lease expiring May 1st, 1899, referred to in the deed of Theresa Koehler to Ensign O. Beale, (recorded in New York Register's office, May 3d, 1895, in Section 6, liber of conveyances 27, page 8,) the foregoing supplemental and amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated New York, February 24th, 1897, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Court House in said City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1897, the verified amended complaint in this action having been filed in the office of the Clerk aforesaid on the 8th day of February, 1897.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, 56 Wall Street, New York City. f27-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—MELVINA H. ROSS, plaintiff, against MOSES PALMER, Benjamin P. Ross, Martha E. Hanson, and Joseph R. Hanson, her husband; Fredonia Johnson and Eugene M. Johnson, her husband; Frank H. Palmer and Roxanna Palmer, his wife; Emma F. Rounds and Mark O. Rounds, her husband; Emily F. Chase, Smith J. Danser, Sophie Danser, Emma Hammell, Drusilla Carr, Henry Carr, her husband; Clifford Applegate, Peter Applegate, Bertha Pierson, and George Pierson, her husband; Lettia Hammell, Raymond D. Hammell, Frank Hammell, and Sadie Hammell, his wife; Harry Hammell, Lucinda Danser, Mary Ann Hammell, David D. Davison, and Mary T. Davison, his wife; Alexander H. Cubberley and Ann Cubberley, his wife; Samuel D. Cubberley and Catherine E. Cubberley, his wife; James D. Cubberley and Ellen Eliza Cubberley, his wife; Wilson Cubberley, Eliza Ann Laing, David D. Cubberley, Archa Willets, Stella Willets, Charles C. Willets, Seth H. Willets, William C. Flanagan, as trustee under the last will and testament of Mary M. Danser, deceased, and Sarah N. Jones, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1897.

CHARLES A. RUNK, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 237 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants Moses

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Dr. Demarest Tells Pastors Why There Are More Women than Men in the Churches.

SOCIAL CHURCH LIFE NEEDED.

The Boy Brought up as a Weed Wanders Away, but the More Carefully Nurtured Girl Remains as a Power in Church Life.

"Why are there more women than men in the churches"? is a topic that has been discussed by the Pastors' Association of the Reformed Church. The Rev. Dr. James Demarest of Flushing, Long Island, read a paper on the subject, which had been called to his attention by the fact that women dominated in the Sunday schools, in mission work, and in all church organizations. It was so at the Sabbath day services and at weekday meetings. It is so in the Roman Catholic as well as in Protestant churches. "It is evident that the Church has lost its hold on the men of to-day as compared with the women," he said, and then suggested explanations and remedies, pleading that "the Church requires the strength and dominating control of men equally with the gentler aid of women." That woman, through her tutelage and disposition, is more susceptible to religious influences and responds more readily to appeals to her religious emotions was pointed out by Dr. Demarest. Then he portrayed how the boy being reared is not surrounded by the same scrutiny, and early develops a callousness to spiritual influences. The ideals established for the boys, he said, are not as high nor as fine as those set up for the girls. The boys grow up like weeds, while the girls grow up as flowers.

The quickened appreciations that women have for the blessings of grace is, he pointed out, a compensation from above for the hard lot that womankind have in the world. "She is sent into the valley of the shadow of death in fulfilling the special functions of her sex, and is even in Christian lands the creature of the cruelty and caprice of the sterner sex. Religion brings to her the blessings of grace whereby she gains a spiritual dominance over physical ills, and by the power of a higher life than man is wont to lead, dominates even him into subjugation of his grosser nature to her spiritual control. In this way, woman's religious susceptibility becomes an advantage, not only to herself, but also to the men with whom she comes in contact."

The training of boys, he pointed out, does not conduce toward making them responsive to the true ideal of a noble life is presented in a genuine Christian discipleship. "The heart has become hardened as the beaten highway, and so cannot receive the seed of religion.

"The blunting influences on men of contact with the world with its turmoil, bustle, and sharp contention of rival interests, are ill fitting to the calm contemplative mood of mind in which religion finds its opportunity. The secularizing influence of the occupations in which men are engaged is to be taken into account," he pointed out, saying, "One cannot be immersed in worldly affairs day in and day out, year after year, without suffering a certain benumbing of his spiritual nature. "It is a necessity," he said, "that the mother of a family, with children growing up around her, should come into some sort of relation with the church." The father looks on rather pleased, for he prefers that the children attend church, even if he does not go himself. They can attend to the religious business of the house, he argues, and he will attend to the breadwinning.

Dr. Demarest holds the saloon responsible for a large defection of men from the church. Men go there for the "good-fellowship" they find and for recreation—a poor man's club. Women are safe from such blunting influences.

Then he asked: "Does not there exist in the Church some cause for the small number of men among its adherents—if there be not positive repulsion, may there not be, at least, a lack of attraction? The fact of the preponderating number of women in the Church must exert a determining influence upon the conduct of its affairs. This influence may not be demonstrative, but it will be subtle and strong. The minister will feel it as he stands before his congregation to preach, and will unconsciously adapt his message to the demands of his audience. Every one of us, I fancy, would preach differently if, when we enter the pulpit, we faced an audience of men instead of one of women, with here and there a man. So, too, in pastoral work, the minister rarely meets the men of the families that he visits, but is continually meeting the women, and if the pastoral experiences of a week suggest the theme and treatment of theme for the next Sunday, the probability is that the women will be more edified by the preaching than the men.

"Besides this subtle influence, which must be exerted in the nature of the case, abundant work is found for women to do in the churches, but not for men. These fill the offices, indeed, and are expected to have something to do in their official capacity, but many of them are scarcely more than figureheads. Women are found deeply interested in the life and work of the Church, while men are not in such vital connection with it. Men plead that they are too busy to take such active interest in its affairs."

He closed by urging that societies for men's work in the church be organized on lines that would appeal to their social instincts—club gatherings and the like.

A MAN'S PLACE IN LIFE.

A Few Common Sense Words from Banker James G. Cannon.

James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank of this city and Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, addressed a large number of young men in the West Fifty-seventh Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association last Sunday afternoon on the importance of starting right and occupying a proper place in life. Here are some of the things that he said:

"In this life every man should have his place. The question naturally arises, Have you found yours, and are you maintaining it? Don't be a wanderer or a floater through life. You have seen the driftwood carried hither and thither by the tides; it is tossed about by every turbulent wave. Now it is on the crest, and anon it sinks into the trough of the sea. Does not this remind you of some people you know, whose lives are devoid of ambition and purpose? What we want is more stability of character among young men. Be something. Do something. Have some place in the Christian ranks and community where you can perform your share of God's work.

"A great many young men waste their energies and weaken their efforts by wandering from one church to another, with the intention of ultimately settling down after they have heard all the noted pulpit orators of the day and listened to the best music afforded by the various churches. Doubtless many a young man has his letter in his pocket from his church at home, awaiting a convenient opportunity to present it to just the right church, or the one that would suit his fancy. Young men here, who are Christians but without a church home, bring your letter to some church in New York and take your stand among God's people. Enlist in the service and battle with your fellow-Christians for the right; for a purer, sweeter, better life for yourself and others.

"Outside of your church and Young Men's Christian Association, take your place in the community as a distinctly religious man. Let it be known that you are a true and faithful follower of the Lord Jesus Christ and soon the world will respect you. It is the weak and vacillating man who never takes his stand or place who is most subject to temptation. Take your place outside of the realm of the vile and smutty story-teller. If there is one person to be shunned more than another it is the fellow in college or in business who is continually sapping all that is pure and true in manhood by telling to his fellows stories of a questionable character. I know that many so-called smart men in the community have this despicable and baneful habit, and in my opinion there is nothing too severe that can be said in condemnation of the practice.

"We all like good, pure jokes and occasional well-pointed puns, but nothing seems to please some men more than an effort to provoke merriment by appealing to the baser side of man. Frown them down; never laugh at shafts which have their origin in the evil one. Let it be known that your place is not among such associates, or among those who make light of religious subjects. Use all your influence to counteract and neutralize their evil tendencies. Let it be known that your place on Sunday is in the house of God; that your place is in the Bible class for the study of God's word; that your place is among the people of God, and your companions who are not Christians will soon cease endeavoring to persuade you to participate in a bicycle run on Sunday, or to frequent places of amusement where you would hesitate to have your dear mother or sister accompany you."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for March 21.

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SUBJECT—Christian Self-Restraint. TEXT 1 Corinthians, ix., 19-27.

GOLDEN TEXT—Every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. 1 Corinthians, ix., 25.

Last week—in the conversion of Saul of Tarsus—we saw the great change produced in a human life, and in every impulse that moved it, by seeing Jesus Christ as the crucified and risen Saviour. As for Saul, for three days he was in the deep darkness of physical blindness. He was probably in a deeper darkness because of his spiritual blindness. They were days of earnest prayer and of great searchings of heart. He was not only "without sight," but he could neither "eat nor drink," (Acts, ix., 9.) Day and night he was alone with God, and he not only saw himself as never before, but he also had a clear vision of God's wonderful grace, as revealed in Jesus Christ.

Then Ananias came—one of those whom he had expected to bind and carry to Jerusalem as a heretic worthy of death—and he called him "Brother." When he laid his hand upon him "immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales," and he was "filled with the Holy Ghost." (Acts, ix., 17, 18.) The world was a new world to him, and he was a new man in this new world. It was a world as full of darkness as his own soul had been. And he was not only commissioned, but he was himself filled with an intense longing, to lead these blind men out of the world into the light in which he now walked, that they might "receive forgiveness of sins, and inheritance among them which are sanctified by faith that is in" Christ. (Acts, xxvi., 18.) "And straightway he preached Christ in the synagogues" of Damascus, "that He is the Son of God." (Acts, ix., 20.)

Now, however, when the passage we are to consider to-day was written—nearly twenty years have passed away. During all that time he has never lost sight of the vision that came to him on the road to Damascus, and in "the house of Judas." (Acts ix., 11.) They have been years of great activity and of large and varied experience. He has been in Arabia, and Jerusalem, and Antioch, in Cyprus and Cilicia, in Pamphylia, Phrygia, and Galatia, in Iconium, Lystra, and Derbe, in Thessalonica, Philippi, Berea, Athens, Corinth, and Ephesus. He has been scourged in Jewish synagogues, beaten by Roman lictors, imprisoned, stoned, and shipwrecked. (2 Cor., xi., 24-27.)

Paul's Transformation.

And now in this passage of his letter to the people of Corinth he draws for us a beautiful sketch of the spirit which ruled within him in all of these experiences. It is a mere etching of the inner man. As we study it we will see how great has been the transformation wrought by his vision of Christ. But to understand and appreciate it we must carefully examine the frame in which it is set, for the circumstances surrounding it have both developed and will explain the sketch.

The letter was written at Ephesus, one of the great centres of commercial, intellectual, and religious influence. It was the capital of "Asia," the westernmost province of Asia Minor. For more than two years St. Paul resided there, teaching and preaching, "so that all they which dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus, both Jews and Greeks." (Acts 19:10.) It was but a short journey by water to Corinth, where he had previously resided for more than eighteen months, (Acts 18:11-18,) and where he had established a flourishing church. The people, however, found it very difficult to break off from the old heathen vices and immoralities, for which even among the heathen themselves they were notorious.

This was a great grief to the apostle, and from allusions in the two letters which have been preserved to us, it is probable that he not only visited them during his stay in Ephesus, but also wrote them a letter of reproof and exhortation. This letter, however, has been lost. It was also without much effect. This Paul learned to his sorrow, from some members of the household of Chloe, (1 Cor. 1:11.) He also learned many other things besides the continuance of corrupt practices, from them, and from others who followed them, and who brought a reply to his first letter, asking for further instructions. This reply has also been lost, but is referred to in 1 Cor. 7:1.

Various questions concerning the eating of meats offered to idols; concerning marriage and divorce; and concerning spiritual gifts, were troubling the Christians of Corinth, and demanding from them a large attention. Upon all of these questions, and upon the spirit of party strife which was running high, the Apostle gave his opinion in this "First Epistle," (as we call it, but in reality the Second,) "to the Corinthians."

Paul's Right to Preach.

The question, however, to which he gave special attention in this chapter containing our lesson, had nothing to do with these mere matters of conduct. It rose to a far higher level, and concerned his position and right to preach the Gospel as an apostle. That Gospel which brought men into right relations to God, was, to his mind, a far more important matter than any question of eating meats, or marrying wives, or speaking in meetings. They were temporal, but this was eternal. And his right to preach this Gospel has been questioned, and had brought doubt and confusion into the minds of his Corinthian converts.

Certain Judaizing teachers—who were strong believers in the old Mosaic law, and who thought that no one could be saved unless he conformed to all of the ceremonial, as well as the moral, precepts of that law—had come among them and controverted Paul's teaching. They even denied that he was an apostle, and therefore had no right to teach, or to receive support from the people. He had never seen Jesus, they said, as Peter, John, and James, and Andrew, and all the other apostles had seen Him—he had never been commissioned as they were—neither had they commissioned him—and moreover, he did not maintain a proper respect for the law of Moses. With a burst of indignation (in the vivid language of Conybeare and Howson's translation, which in the main will be followed in this exposition) he answers these charges and reasons with the people.

"Am I indeed 'no true Apostle'?" he exclaims. "Am I indeed 'subject to man's authority'? Have I indeed 'never seen Jesus Christ, our Lord'? Can it be denied that you are the fruits of my labor in the Lord? If to others I am no true Apostle, yet at least I am such to you; for you are yourselves the seal which stamps the reality of my Apostleship by the will of Christ. This is my answer to those who question my authority.

"Do they deny my right to be maintained by my converts? Do they deny my right to carry a believing wife with me on my journeys, like the rest of the apostles, and the brethren of the Lord, and Cephas? Or do they think I and Barnabas alone have no right to be maintained except by the labor of our own hands? What soldier ever serves at his private cost? What husbandman plants a vineyard without sharing in its fruit? What shepherd tends a flock without partaking of their milk? And is this the rule of man only, or is it not also commanded in the law of God? Yea, in the book of Moses' law it is written, 'Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn.' Are oxen the objects of God's care, or is it not altogether for man's sake that He so speaks? For our sake, doubtless, it was written, declaring that the ploughman ought to plough, and the thresher to thresh, with hope to share in the produce of his toil. If, then, I have sown for you the seed of spiritual gifts, it would be no great thing if I were to reap some harvest from your earthly gifts. If others share this right over you, how much more should I? Yet I have not used my right, but forbear from every claim, lest I should by any means hinder the course of Christ's glad tidings."

Having thus vindicated his position, he rises to a still higher plane of thought. He looks at himself as an ambassador for Christ. He has seen Him, not only as his Redeemer, but as the Redeemer and Saviour of all men. Therefore he must tell men, everywhere, of this great salvation, not that he may receive pay, but that they may be saved.

"Although I proclaim Christ's Glad Tidings," he says, "yet this gives me no ground of boasting; for I am compelled to do so by order of my Master. Yea, woe is me if I proclaim it not. For were my service given of my own free choice"—that is, as a profession into which I have entered as a means of living—"I might claim wages to reward my labor; but since I serve by compulsion, I am a slave with no claim to wages. A steward whose post obliges him to dispense his Master's bread to his fellow-servants."

He was in the slavery of love. He was bound with chains which could not be broken. "The love of Christ," not his love for Christ, but the love of Christ for him, and for all others, constrained him. (2 Corinthians, v., 14.) To make that love known he said, "I will very gladly spend and be spent for you; though the more abundantly I love you, the less I be loved." (2 Corinthians, xii., 15, A. V.)

Do you inquire, then, how I expect to be paid for my services? Do you ask, "What, then, is my wage?"

"It is to bear the glad tidings of Christ, and to bring it free of cost to those who hear me, without using the full right which belongs to my ministration. Therefore, although free from the authority of all men, I made myself the slave of all that I might gain the most. To the Jews, I became as a Jew, that I might gain the Jews—to those under the law, as though I were under the law, that I might gain those under the law; with those who were free from the law, I lived as one who is free from the law—(not that I was without law before God, but under the law of Christ)—that I might gain those who were free from the law. With those who were weak, I lived as if I were weak myself, that I might gain the weak. I have become all things to all men, that by all means I might save some."

Paul's Single Purpose.

This was no mere time serving, trimming policy. He was no Mr. Facing-both-ways, seeking to please every one. His one great purpose and privilege was to present Jesus Christ, and Him crucified, as the only, and all sufficient Saviour of lost sinners. Whatever would aid him to do that, he gladly and at once accepted. Whatever belittled, or turned attention in the slightest degree away from that, he just as promptly and decidedly rejected and opposed.

So when he met Timothy at Lystra (Acts xvi., 1-3,) he did not at all hesitate to circumcise him. It gave him more ready access to the people of the place. To the Jews he became as a Jew, that he might gain both the Jews and the Greeks. It was not a question of salvation, but of opportunity.

When he met Titus, however, he absolutely and positively refused to circumcise him, although both parents were probably Greeks. (Galatians ii., 1-3.) The question in his case was, Is circumcision necessary to salvation? Paul answered it promptly—No! and the Church at Jerusalem indorsed his answer. (Acts xv., 1-31.)

"And this I do," he says, "to spread the glad tidings of Christ, that I myself may share therein with those who hear me. For you know that in the races of the Stadium, though all may run, yet but one can gain the prize. They do it to win a crown of fading leaves—we, a crown that cannot fade. I therefore run, not like the racer who is uncertain of his goal—I fight, not as the pugilist who strikes out against the air—but I bring my body into bondage, crushing it with heavy blows; lest, perchance, having called others to the contest, I should myself fall shamefully of the prize."

This is the spirit which made Paul the man he was. It is the spirit which should actuate every believer in Christ. It comes from a clear perception of Him as the Saviour of the world. It must be learned in the school of the Holy Ghost.

Questions on the Lesson.

Through what experiences did Saul pass at his conversion?

What was the result of Ananias's visit?

How long a time has elapsed before the writing of this epistle, and what have been Paul's experiences?

When and where was the Epistle written?

What other letter had been written, and for what purpose?

What questions are considered in this epistle?

What is the special matter claiming attention in the chapter containing this lesson?

How had the Corinthian Church been troubled, and how did Paul vindicate himself?

How does he look upon the matter of his preaching the Gospel, and what constrained him?

How had he conducted his ministry?

How is his consistency shown in the cases of Timothy and Titus?

How and why did he discipline himself?

What is the lesson to us, and how must it be learned?

TRINITY'S BICENTENARY.

The Celebrations to be Confined to Two Days of Anniversary Week.

It is expected that President McKinley and ex-President Cleveland, with other National, State, and local dignitaries will be present at the celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Trinity Church on Wednesday, May 5. Invitations have also been issued to prominent churchmen throughout the country. Cards of admission will be limited to the actual seating capacity of the church.

It was originally intended to have the celebration last throughout the week, but it has now been settled that only Sunday, May 2, and the following Wednesday shall be particularly observed. Bishop Potter has consented to make the salutatory address on the anniversary day. Dr. Rainsford of St. George's Church, which began its existence as a chapel of Trinity Church; Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, an outgrowth of Trinity, and which was endowed by it, and Dr. E. N. Potter, President of Hobart College, who will represent the educational work of the parish, of which Columbia University, Hobart, and Trinity Colleges and Trinity School, in West Ninety-first Street, are examples, will also speak at this service. On the Sunday folowing, May 9, the Bishops of Albany, Long Island, and Western New York will speak at different chapels of the parish.

The preparations for the commemorative day are very elaborate. The decorations will be finished under the direction of Tiffany & Co., who are preparing a special programme as a souvenir of the occasion. The Trinity choir will be augmented that day from St. John's Chapel, and a large orchestra. The musical programme will consist of a service especially composed for the occasion. The arrangements at the church will be in charge of Thomas P. Brown, who has managed every important ceremonial at the old church for years. The parish churches will also be superbly decorated throughout the week.

St. Andrew's Brotherhood Meeting.

The Long Island Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will have a mid-Lent meeting at St. Mark's Church, 222 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday next. The session will begin at 5 o'clock, with a conference on "Co-operation in Brotherhood Work," opened by William Braddon. There will be a business session at 6, a collation at 6:30, and at 8, after a short form of evening service, addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley of New York, on "Responsibility," and by Rufus W. Frost of Grace Chapter, New York.

Pulpit Personals.

The Rev. George Heber Jones is to sail for Corea from San Francisco on April 1, his departure having been delayed by illness.

The Rev. H. L. Hastings, who has been conducting a campaign against infidelity, will address the Baptist Ministers' Conference on Monday.

Alfred J. Wright, a student at the Union Theological Seminary, has received a call to the pastorate of the Ocean Side (L. I.) Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. C. J. Siebenhar of Goes, Netherlands, is regularly occupying the pulpit of the Holland Reformed Church, in West Eleventh Street, on Sundays.

A unanimous call to the pastorate of the Freeport (L. I.) Baptist Church has been extended to the Rev. E. M. Jones, who has supplied the pulpit there since Jan. 1.

At the Monday morning meeting of the Pastors' Association at the Reformed Church Building, the Rev. J. A. Davis will read a paper on "The Messiah of the Heathen."

Mrs. Wellington White, Secretary of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, will speak at Dr. McEwen's Presbyterian Church, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, to-morrow evening.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church is to preach to the North Side Young Men's Christian Association members at the Bethany Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, near Willis Avenue, to-morrow.

The Rev. Wilbur F. Brush of the Forty-fourth Street Methodist Church has been elected President of the Metropolitan Federation, an organization consisting largely of laymen in the Methodist Church, which has been holding a number of evangelical meetings in various city churches.

The Rev. Dr. William A. Rice, the new pastor of the Belleville Avenue Congregational Church, Newark, and for seven years Missionary Secretary of the American Tract Society, is a Presbyterian and a member of the Synod of New York. He will transfer to the Congregational Conference of Northern New Jersey at once, and preach for the first time in his new pulpit a week from to-morrow.

FOUR SILVER JUBILEES.

Archbishop Martinelli to Assist at Father O'Hare's on Sunday.

This is a memorable week for the Roman Catholics of Greenpoint. The silver jubilee celebrations of the Rev. P. F. O'Hare, pastor of St. Anthony's Church, on Manhattan Avenue, and of the Rev. Wendelin Guhl, pastor of St. Alphonsus's German Catholic Church, at Kent and Milton Streets, were celebrated yesterday. Fathers O'Hare and Guhl were ordained together upon the same day, March 19, 1872, in old St. Patrick's Cathedral, Jay Street, Brooklyn, by the late Bishop Loughlin. Both priests have been neighbors ever since.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of Father Guhl was quietly celebrated yesterday morning in St. Alphonsus's Church, with a mass, at 8 o'clock. Father O'Hare was the celebrant. After the services, Father Guhl received his friends at his residence, which adjoins his church. There was no demonstration, as Father Guhl has been in delicate health for a number of years.

At the conclusion of the jubilee mass in St. Alphonsus's Church, Father O'Hare returned to his own church, where he found the parishioners of St. Anthony's Church awaiting to participate in the celebration of the priest's jubilee mass. At 9 o'clock Father O'Hare, escorted by several priests, and accompanied by about 200 acolytes and altar boys, entered the chancel rail. The church was crowded, and standing room was all occupied.

This mass was the beginning of the three days' jubilee. The celebrant was Father Guhl, who also delivered the jubilee sermon, which was for the most part eulogistic of the work accomplished by Father O'Hare. The second day's celebration will begin at 9 o'clock this morning with a mass. In the evening a parade of all the Catholic social and religious clubs of Greenpoint, numbering over 5,000 men, will parade through the principal streets of the parish. Some 200 of the paraders will be on horseback, and Father O'Hare, Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop McDonnell, and Mgr. Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate to this country, will ride in an open barouche and review the parade, music for which will be furnished by four brass bands. The procession will pass the rectory of St. Alphonsus's Church, and serenade Father Guhl.

To-morrow will be the day of the strictly religious celebration, which is the most interesting. As it will be impossible for all who wish to secure admission to the pontifical mass, which will be said by the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Martinelli will celebrate an early mass at 8 o'clock, at which no tickets will be necessary to obtain admission. He will then bestow the Apostolic benediction upon the multitude. The pontifical high mass will be celebrated at 10:30 o'clock, to which only those holding invitations will be admitted, as this mass is exclusively for pewholders and guests. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. John Kiely, pastor of the Transfiguration Church, Brooklyn. In the evening, pontifical vespers will be said, and the Rev. M. T. Flannery, rector of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church, will be the speaker.

The Rev. John P. Hoffmann, pastor of the German Catholic Church of St. Nicholas, Devoe and Olive Streets, Brooklyn, will celebrate his silver jubilee next Thursday. He was born in this city, of German parents, on Oct. 30, 1848. He began his collegiate studies at St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland County, Penn., but subsequently entered St. Francis Xavier's College, where he finished his course. He then went to Baltimore and entered a seminary, but later went to Niagara. Father Hoffmann was then adopted by the late Bishop Loughlin of the Long Island Diocese. He was ordained on March 25, 1872, by the late Bishop Ryan of Buffalo. Almost immediately after his ordination Father Hoffmann began his labors among the Germans, in charge of his present pastorate, where he has since labored.

Father Edward S. Duffy of St. Agnes's Church, Brooklyn, will celebrate his silver jubilee in June next.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

Matters that Interest Younger Members of the Congregations.

The Epworth League committee for the Toronto Convention, consisting of Charles R. Magee of Boston, the Rev. Dr. E. M. Mills of Elmira, and John A. Potter of Chattanooga, is at work perfecting arrangements for the July meeting. A large delegation is expected to go from New York and Brooklyn, and the officers estimate the total attendance at from 20,000 to 30,000. New York City is being talked of very favorably for the next convention. The place will be determined at the Toronto meeting, and there is a growing belief among Methodist young people in this city that New York will get it.

New York District of the Epworth League will hold a meeting in a few days to elect a President to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of the Rev. W. W. Alexander, one of the assistant pastors of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The society of this church, which has been for some time Christian Endeavor, lately joined the Epworth League, and a similar step has been taken by the Methodist Church Society at Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. The latter society has seventy-seven members, and a flourishing junior Endeavor League of thirty-eight members.

An important conference affecting the Baptist Young People's Union will be held next Tuesday at Nashville, Tenn. The organization of Baptist Young People in the South is distinct from the Northern organization, and plans for co-operation are to be discussed.

Dr. Berry, editor of The Epworth Herald, who fifteen years ago was a missionary in Arizona, is to go to that Territory to preach the dedication sermon at a new church at Phoenix on March 28.

Epworth League members will conduct the services at the Chelsea Church to-morrow evening.

Up to March 6, the number of Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor in the United States was 26,959, besides 10,482 junior, 166 intermediate, 50 mothers', and 23 senior societies, making a total of 37,680. The number in all the world is 48,305, with 2,800,000 members.

Monday evening has been fixed upon by the First Christian Endeavor District for its mid-Winter rally in the Mariner's Church, 46 Catharine Street. This church has one of the few sailors' Christian Endeavor societies in the city, and members from up-town churches frequently visit them and take charge of the meetings.

Ladies will have entire charge of the Fourth District rally next Thursday, in the Church of the Disciples, West Fifty-sixth Street. It is the first time in the history of the district rallies that the committee arranging for it consists entirely of ladies. The principal addresses will also be made by ladies.

The Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Society has added four new members this month. The amount raised for missions in 1896 was $125.52, and the C. E. Day offering for 1897, not yet appropriated, was $23.65. A Chinese social was recently held under the auspices of the Missionary Committee, and was an enjoyable novelty. Red bunting, Chinese lanterns, and umbrellas decorated the room. The invitations in Chinese style on red paper, the recitation by Lei Dott from the Doyers Street Mission, and Gospel songs in Chinese by four Chinese boys from Huey Kin's University Place Mission, as well as anglicized Chinese selections and music by home talent, were delightful surprises. Huey Kin made a brief address on "Mission Work Among the Chinese in New York." A table laden with crackers and Chinese nuts and the odor of delicious tea from the kitchen were other surprises, which furnished very substantial enjoyment. The last surprise was a souvenir lantern for each one present.

Since its organization, a year ago, the Endeavor Society in the Central Park Baptist Church, East Eighty-third Street, has grown very rapidly. Beginning with twenty-five members, there are now fifty-two, most of them active. Several that were associate members have become active by joining the church. The society has taken charge of two meetings at the Florence Mission.

At the annual meeting of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church Society, the following officers were elected for the year: President—C. Alfred Littlefield; Vice President—M. E. Evans; Recording Secretary—Miss Marie Foster; Corresponding Secretary—W. S. Phillips; Treasurer—J. Howard Wise.

The New Jersey Christian Endeavor State Convention, to be held in Paterson, will meet in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the First Baptist Church, and in the First Methodist Church, all three having a seating capacity of 3,500. The two topics prominent in the programme are "Christian Citizenship" and "Sabbath Observance."

The Brotherhood Senate of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, will hold a public meeting next Tuesday evening in the church lecture room. The organization is something almost unique in church societies. The two subjects to be discussed are a bill to extend women's rights, and a resolution "that our sympathies are with Greece in the heroic stand she has taken in defense of the Cretan insurgents, and that we view with amazement the hostile attitude of the great powers, and demand that they shall keep their hands off while the people of Crete decide their own destiny." The Brotherhood Senate is organized upon the general plan of the United States Senate, and all bills go through the usual system of three readings. There are a number of standing committees similar to those existing in the Senate. E. M. Lyman is President and Ernest H. Collins Secretary.

WORK AMONG SEAMEN.

Society for Seamen Needs Funds to Carry on Its Labors.

O. Egerton Schmidt, Chairman, and John Jewell Smith, Treasurer, of the Society for Seamen, now fifty-two years old, have issued a circular setting forth the needs of that organization for the coming year. The expense of conducting its work for the healthy pleasure and moral improvement of seamen while in port is about $15,000 annually, and that sum is raised entirely by voluntary contributions, sent to the Treasurer, at 77 West Houston Street. This society maintains the floating Church of Our Saviour, foot of Pike Street, East River; a sailors' home, at 52 Market Street, and various missions and reading rooms. Its seamen's club for men and women is of great benefit to the women of the canal boats which are laid up during the Winter at the Erie Basin.

Chaplain W. A. A. Gardner of the Seamen's Church and Institute, corner of Houston and West Streets, North River, seems to have struck the right vein in his work among the men of the sea. Jack is very wary of missionaries and their efforts to bring him under the sound of the Gospel, or in providing means for their amusement ashore, and the peculiar disadvantages they labor under in their work on the North River are difficult to overcome. The work is almost wholly among the crews of the great Atlantic liners, and they come and go so quickly, and their stay in port is so short, that just as one seems to have made some impression they sail for foreign shores.

A Social and Literary Society was inaugurated late last Fall, and was entered into with a vim by the several crews, who have found in it a pleasant and profitable way of spending the few nights in port. Over 400 men have already been enrolled, and the number is steadily increasing. Several officers have showed their interest in the welfare of the men by accepting honorary positions in the society, and the aim so far has been to prevail upon those of a musical or literary turn of mind to amuse the members by preparing an entertaining programme for the amusement of the members at least once each week. The crew of the Umbria, Capt. Dutton, commander, has been the most successful so far, having given three entertainments in as many months. They recently gave a very successful minstrel performance.

To Welcome Dr. Pentecost.

Yonkers is preparing to extend to the Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost, recently of Marlebone Presbyterian Church, London, a hearty reception. Dr. Pentecost, with his family, sailed on Thursday from London on the steamer Mohawk, and is expected to arrive in New York on the 30th. The Yonkers welcome is not to be confined to members of the First Presbyterian Church, but extends to all churches and citizens. A committee has been appointed to meet Dr. Pentecost and family, and in the name of the First Church and of the city to express the pleasure felt at their coming. It consists of Messrs. Nisbitt, Bourn, Morse, Hawley, Olmsted, and Adams; the Mesdames Nisbitt, Porteous, and Hawley, and the Misses Janet Flagg and Hermance.

On Friday evening, April 2, a formal reception will be tendered Dr. Pentecost in the church parlors as a sort of municipal welcome. On Sunday, April 4, Dr. Pentecost will preach for the first time. Upon the invitation of the First Church, the Presbytery of Westchester County will meet in Yonkers on April 20, on which day the usual business of Presbytery will be transacted. On the following day Dr. Pentecost will be installed as pastor. The installation sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn, and the charge to the pastor will be given by the Rev. Dr. Phraner.

Dr. Dix Preaches in St. John's Chapel.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, preached in St. John's Chapel, 46 Varick Street, last night. He dwelt forcibly on the Divine intention to humble, prove, and thoroughly know those who professed His discipleship in the season of Lent. "God wants to know what is in your hearts," said he. "A man may keep His precepts, and yet his heart may be far off. You may talk beautifully about 'the dear feast of Lent,' and your words may sound to Him like a rattling bell that amuses a child. One fears to think what is in the hearts of those whose worship is merely mechanical. There are churchmen outwardly in the flesh, and churchmen inwardly in the spirit. There are many alarming signs of the times through which we are passing, and perhaps none more alarming than its insincerity, duplicity, and dissimulation. Danger is most to be feared when men say one thing and mean another; when they hold positions of influence, and use that influence against the very systems they have engaged to defend. The unreality and dissimulation which will be no doubt observed this Lenten season, as heretofore, call for a revival of the opinion that 'such things ought not to be,' and that in the particular case of each of us they shall not be."

Lenten Services at St. Paul's.

The decalogue as an educator of man's duty to God and to his fellow-man has been discussed in three terse Friday noon talks by the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck in old St. Paul's Chapel. The last of the three talks was heard yesterday by a congregation—composed largely of business men—which completely filled the church. Dr. Lubeck has undertaken to demonstrate by the recital of some practical truths that "God commandments are not grievous," but rather that they are especially designed to educate mankind to a proper appreciation of the duties of life.

The first four Commandments, for instance, teach man his duty to God, and the remaining Commandments his duty to his fellow-man. The Fifth Commandment, "Honor thy father and thy mother," &c., is an education in domestic life, and the Eighth Commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," is an education regarding the rights of property. The Eighth Commandment plainly teaches that whatsoever a man acquires by thrift and honest industry is his own property; it belongs to him by right, and nobody is permitted to lawfully take it away from him. The Ten Commandments, although divinely inspired, are based on human principles, great and grand as they are.

The Rev. Mr. Bradley, vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, will speak at the Friday noon service next week.

Church Dedication.

The congregation of the English Lutheran Church of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., organized two years ago by the Rev. Charles S. Kohler, after holding services in a hall, and for two years past in the basement of the church, will move into their new church to-morrow, when the building will be dedicated. Three services will be held. At the morning service the dedication sermon will be preached by the Rev. H. E. Jacobs, D. D., LL. D.; at the afternoon informal service addresses will be delivered by the Revs. J. W. Knapp and C. Armand Miller of this city, and the Rev. G. C. Berkemeier of the Wartburg Orphan's Home. At the evening service the sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. Fry D. D., Professor of Homiletics in the Lutheran Seminary, Philadelphia.

Christliness in All Actions.

The Christian Working People's Institute will hold the first of its public meetings in Amity Hall, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, to-morrow afternoon at 4. Addresses will be made by the Hon. Ernest H. Crosby, John Lloyd Thomas, and the Rev. Leighton Williams, after which there will be a free discussion. These meetings will be held each Sunday afternoon, the aim being to enthrone Christliness as the dominant principle in industrial, commercial, social, and political, as well as in individual action.

Conferences of Laymen.

At its meeting next Thursday evening in the Union Church, Forty-eighth Street, west of Broadway, the Methodist Social Union will discuss the question of the desirability of a permanent Laymen's Association for the New York Conference. Arthur M. Burton, President of the Philadelphia Laymen's Association; A. D. Lent of Highlands, N. Y.; Robert S. Anderson of this city, and a representative of the Baltimore Association are to make addresses. E. M. F. Miller, 40 Wall Street, is Secretary of the union.

Steps will be taken at the annual conference to be held at Sing Sing April 9 to perfect an annual laymen's convention. Every church in the district has been asked to send delegates to the sessions, which will be held at 10:30 A. M. and 2 P. M., and in the evening, when James F. Rusling will deliver an address on "The Forward March of Methodism."

Church News and Notes.

Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, has adopted the individual communion cups for use in the service hereafter.

"Forces That Win" is to be the subject of an address by C. E. Wilde at the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association rooms to-morrow afternoon.

The New York Young Men's Christian Association has received from the executors of the estate of the late Samuel Inslee a bequest of $5,000 and a free bed in the Presbyterian Hospital for the use of young men.

Ground was broken last week for an extension to St. Thomas Aquinas Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn, at Ninth Street, near Fourth Avenue, to cost $50,000. Michael McLaughlin, a parishioner, has contributed $8,000 for a new chapel for the church.

Bishop Potter confirmed a class of forty-five, a large number of them being children at St. James's Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, last evening. He preached a brief sermon, in which he explained to the new recruits that they must know not only the forms of the Church, but must be imbued with the Holy Spirit to be true children of God.

A series of meetings for the extension of Christianity and to advance the work of the various young people's societies of Brooklyn is announced. They occur on April 1 at the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church; on April 15, at the Sheridan Avenue Methodist Church; on April 29, at the Greenwood Baptist Church; on May 13, at the Park Congregational Church, and on May 27 at the Prospect Heights Presbyterian Church.

The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church will meet in Charlotte, N. C., on Thursday, May 20. The movement looking toward reunion with the Presbyterian Church in the Northern States will be presented by the Commissioners from the Presbytery of Louisville, Ky., under the lead of Judge Miller, who will urge Louisville as the place of joint assembly in 1898. The Northern Church has been ready for such reunion many years.

The Congregational Club will meet next Monday afternoon in the Pierrepont Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn, at 5:30 o'clock. The topic for discussion will be "Greater New York and Congregationalism." Those down for speeches are the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. Robert S. Kent, the Rev. F. B. Richards, and the Rev. Dr. Behrends. Mrs. Marian Gaylord Atwill, President of the Alumni Association of Mount Holyoke College, will be a guest of the club.

One of the last official acts of Secretary of War D. S. L

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15. Matinée.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15. Matinée.
CARNEGIE HALL — Symphony Society Concert —8:15.
DALY'S—The Magistrate—8:15. Matinée—The Geisha—2:00. 11 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph — Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée —2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET — Sweet Inniscarra — 8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20. Matinée.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—On Broadway — 8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—An American Beauty —8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée —2:15.
IRVING PLACE—New Life—8:15. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:20. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Sportsmen's Exposition—Day and Evening.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Lohengrin—2:00.
MURRAY HILL—Old Lavender—8:00. Matinée.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1897.

HOW LONG?

It is absurd for the friends of the Dingley tariff to pretend that their monstrosity can be fully born by the 1st of May. It is not even probable that it can be got through the House by the close of this month. Mr. REED's power is very great, but to squelch the opposition of Republicans who are amazed and indignant, as the New Englanders are over the wool schedule and the Michigan men over the lumber schedule, will put a very severe strain on it. Nor is it certain that Mr. REED will feel called upon to exert his influence to a dangerous degree to promote a scheme with which he is by no means infatuated.

If the bill could reach the Senate by the 1st of April, what earthly reason is there for supposing that that body can be made to act on it in the unprecedentedly short period of one month? There is none. The tariff discussion will last until midsummer at least, and we shall be most happily disappointed if it is closed by the 1st of July.

JUSTICE TO NEW YORK.

What is the demand of the Produce Exchange before the Inter-State Commerce Commission? Briefly stated and in substance, it is that the railway companies shall not maintain such lower rates to competing ports as will deprive New York of the trade which, with fair rates, it would easily get.

This statement involves a long history of complex and varying events for its complete comprehension in all its bearings, but it is, nevertheless, an essentially just statement of the demand—and in our opinion of the right—of New York. It is submitted by the organized merchants of the city, some 3,000 in number, dealing in the products most affected by the conditions it is sought to reform. No one denies, the railway managers most interested in the trade of New York less than any one else, that our trade has suffered. In some respects it has actually fallen off; in others it has remained stationary. Where it has advanced, the gain has been less relatively than that throughout the country and in other ports. No one denies that the freight rates from Chicago to New York, and those from Buffalo and Erie to New York, are higher than to the ports South, and that this difference is prejudicial to the trade of the city. Nor will any one maintain for a moment that, other things being equal, it is to the interest of the railways with their chief terminals in this city to discriminate against the trade of the city.

If we seek—and we must seek at the very outset—the motive which has induced these railways to consent to an arrangement by which the trade of the city, and with it their own trade, suffers, we find that with them it is a choice of evils. The "differentials"—that is to say, the substantial concessions made to other ports at the expense of New York, and necessarily at the expense of New York railways—are the price paid by these railways to avoid a war of rates The process has been described by some who have suffered most by it as "blackmail." That is an ugly term, but there is plainly a strong analogy on which to base it. Whether that or some milder phrase be used, the very crux of the whole question is in the fact expressed. The railways terminating in New York, depending largely on the trade of New York—the roads that must prosper or suffer, other things being equal, as New York gains or loses—would never have consented to the injurious rates now in force had they not been compelled to do so by threats which their rivals had the power to enforce, and which, as the New York roads knew by bitter and costly experience, their rivals would enforce. It is alleged, though not formally advanced in this controversy, that there are other motives, operating not on the corporations, but on powerful individuals connected with them, which are in conflict with the general interests of the corporations, and which have helped to bring about the existing situation. Into that question we shall not now enter. Not that it is unimportant; far from it. But the case is sufficiently clear without it.

What is the nature and extent of the power of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the premises? It is practically embodied in the third section of the act of Feb. 4, 1887, "An act to regulate commerce," commonly known as the "inter-State commerce law." This says: "It shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatever, or to subject any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever."

The Produce Exchange has undertaken to prove before the Inter-State Commerce Commission that the defendant railway companies, composing the Joint Traffic Association, have given to the "localities" which are the rivals of New York in the export trade "undue and unreasonable preference," and have subjected the "locality" of New York to "undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage." It asks that the "differentials" from Western points, "which constitute the undue preference" for other ports and the "undue prejudice" to New York, "be abolished in whole, or in part, as may be found to secure justice to New York without doing injustice to any rival port." The existence of the "differentials" is generally acknowledged by the defendants. It is of course denied that they are undue preferences to other ports, or undue disadvantage to New York, and on that point the controversy clearly turns.

While it would be manifestly unjust, so far as the legal rights of the parties to the controversy are involved in the decision of the commission, to attempt to influence that decision, it is not only fair but right that public attention should be clearly drawn to the interests of our own city and to the remedy sought for the obvious injury which those interests suffer. We doubt whether the powers of the commission, which are even yet somewhat undetermined, are sufficient to enforce the remedy required. But we have no doubt whatever that the present investigation is bringing out most convincingly the facts which demand a remedy. If it be found that the commission cannot accord the remedy, a new and most important question will be raised. The more clearly and thoroughly public opinion is instructed as to the situation the better we shall be placed for the solution of that question.

In the meantime we must bear in mind steadily that this is not necessarily or in fact a fight against the New York railways, but that it is in reality a fight against evils from which they as well as the merchants of New York suffer. As to the specific features of the situation developed by the evidence so far taken before the commission we reserve their discussion.

THE CASE OF CHRISTENDOM.

If Mr. GLADSTONE were a decade younger his letter upon the concert of Europe, the full text of which we owe to the enterprise of The Sun, would carry him into power again upon a wave of enthusiasm which none of the previous successes of his long career has raised. That cannot be. But it is nevertheless a great thing that the grand old man of eighty-eight should become in his extreme age the voice not of England alone, but of Europe, of Christendom, of civilization. We know nothing in English political literature superior in form or in substance to this latest utterance of the Liberal leader. It rings with an almost religious earnestness that is worthy of the theme. How poor and cheap, in comparison with this ringing appeal to the reason and the conscience of Europe, appears what the appellant calls the "feeble verbiage" in which is the official utterance of the truckling and time-serving of European diplomacy. Lord SALISBURY expressed his regret the other day that he could not avail himself of the "brilliant language" in which the French Ministers made their excuses to their people for "following a multitude to do evil," and allowing themselves to be dragged at the chariot wheels of two tyrants half crazy with arrogance. If he had had a better cause, he might have commanded a more convincing eloquence. While the apologies of the French Ministers may be approved in the chancelleries of Europe as "judicious" and "discreet," the philippic of Mr. GLADSTONE, we may be sure, will be translated into every European language, and will be read with eager sympathy by every humane and thoughtful man in Europe.

Never has there been a more thorough exposure of a huge imposture than Mr. GLADSTONE makes of the concert of Europe, in the current perversion of its proper purpose. Never have the mighty of the earth been more pitilessly and effectually held up to the scorn of mankind than he holds up the rulers of Europe for the inspection of their subjects. He shows in detail that the notion of the integrity "of the Ottoman Empire," which is wished to cover the conduct of the Governments under the lead of the least civilized among them, is neither a rational object nor even at all a guarantee of peace. The integrity of the Ottoman Empire is so far from having been maintained that within less than seventy years there have been rescued from the power of the Turk five States—Greece, Roumania, Servia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria—with an aggregate population of 18,000,000, "five living witnesses that, even in this world, the reign of wrong is not eternal." That the peace of Europe should now be threatened because little Crete aims to free herself from the Turkish bonds is "a gross and palpable delusion." Ever since Greece attained her independence, Crete has been striving after hers. Five organized rebellions have been carried on there against the power of the Sultan, and the recurrence of these rebellions is the justification of them. "It is not in human nature, except under circumstances of grinding and destructive oppression, to renew a struggle so unequal." And when Crete has found a champion in a nation allied to her in race and lineage, the powers that have done nothing to stop the massacres of Armenia and nothing to check the tyranny in Crete step in to prevent the rescue. The champion of Crete, the champion also of humanity and civilization, is "a David facing Goliath."

No wonder that Mr. GLADSTONE should hesitate to mention "an alternative so detestable" as the proposed coercion of Greece. No wonder that he should appeal from the concert of Europe to the conscience of Europe. No wonder that he should protest against the foul plot that has been hatched in the chancelleries, and exclaim, "Give us at length both light and air." We need not doubt that Europe will answer this appeal to itself against its misrepresentatives, an appeal made by the man, of all European men now living, who can make it with most authority.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CITY.

The speech of Mr. LAUTERBACH accepting the Chairmanship of the Republican County Committee was a plain announcement of the purpose of the party organization to make a strenuous fight for the control of the City Government. He assumed that the vote of the city for McKINLEY last Fall was a party triumph, and that it means that the Republicans can gain permanent control of the City Government—make "its enfranchisement" permanent, is the way he put it—if they will "live up to their principles."

The County Chairman expressed scorn for the idea of dropping partisanship in a municipal contest, and assumed that the only alternative to Republican success was Tammany control. "If you permit Tammany to secure control of the Greater New York," he said, "do you doubt that it will know how to make its influence felt in State matters, and then in National matters?" He wished to have the Republican machine in a position to make its influence felt. "Put sterling Republicans, true and sincere—those and no other—in charge," he shouted; "then, when State elections come and National election comes, who can doubt the potentiality of that domination of the Greater New York?"

This official declaration of the Republican "machine" tells us just what to expect in the coming municipal contest. It says in plain terms that the Platt-Lauterbach organization is working for the Greater New York charter because it expects to gain a partisan control of the Government of the enlarged city and to make it a potent influence in State and National politics; and it appeals to Republicans to support it in the contest on strict party grounds and for party benefit. So far as city government is concerned, its principles and methods are the same as those avowed by Tammany, which it identifies with the Democratic Party of the city.

There is something illusory in this appeal to party sentiment. In the first place, the 20,000 plurality for McKINLEY in this city last November was not made by Republican votes; and, in the next place, there is no such party advantage in the possession of the City Government as Mr. LAUTERBACH claims. Was not Tammany in full possession in 1893 when the reaction set in which destroyed MAYNARD and demolished HILL's machine, and did it "know how to make its influence felt in State matters"? That year and the year following it was not merely powerless in State and National politics, but its possession of the City Government was an enormous disadvantage to the Democratic Party.

It is well to be forewarned. Those who have charge of the new citizens' movement know what to expect. Tammany and the Republican machine are going to engage in a Titanic struggle for the possession of the Government of the City of New York, whether the present city or the greater city, with the avowed purpose of making that Government partisan and using it as much as possible for the benefit of party in State and National politics. There will fortunately be no hope of any combination of the Citizens' Union and the Republican organization. The opportunity will be presented for a consistent and vigorous canvass in behalf of good government for the city, based upon the non-partisan principle, and there will be no danger or temptation of compromise.

This canvass will start with the hearty support of all independents, and it will bring to itself anti-Tammany Democrats and anti-Platt Republicans. Begun early and prosecuted with vigor, without deviation from the principle and purpose of honest, efficient, economical, non-partisan administration, it may win from both parties votes enough to elect its candidates. At all events, the only course open to it is one aiming at that result.

DOLLAR GAS.

The very first bill introduced in the Senate at the present session of the Legislature was that limiting the price of illuminating gas in this city to $1 per 1,000 cubic feet. All of Senator CANTOR'S efforts to get this bill out of the hands of the committee to which it was referred have thus far been futile.

Now that committee has agreed to report favorably a bill which was said weeks ago to be favored by the gas companies as a means of defeating the Cantor bill. It provides for a gradual reduction of 5 cents a year from the present price of $1.25 until the permanent limit of $1 is reached in the year 1901.

This bill contains the same requirement as the Cantor bill in regard to the illuminating power and standard of purity of the gas supplied, but it significantly omits the provision intended to insure compliance with that requirement. The Cantor bill constitutes a Municipal Gas Commission of the officials "having power to contract for lighting the streets," &c., and gives it supervision over the appliances and methods of the gas companies, with power to inspect meters and ascertain the quantity and quality of the gas furnished.

In short, provision is made in the one bill, not merely for "dollar gas," but for dollar gas with assurance of no reduction in the quantity or quality of what goes through the meter and is registered as a thousand cubic feet. The other bill provides for no such assurance, and we know that a statutory requirement will not enforce itself. What is wanted is so much light for so much money. If we leave all the supervising and regulating to the companies, with five years in which to bring the price down, the public is likely to gain nothing and the companies are sure to lose nothing.

Mr. LAUTERBACH frankly says of the machine scheme to control Greater New York: "We dare not fail." His courage is equal to that of GEORGE STEPHENSON'S famous cow on the railway track, which ultimately proved "bad for the koo."

"Just how we are to get increased revenue from importations and shut out the importations for the benefit of home producers nobody deigns to explain."

This is the terse comment of The Philadelphia Ledger on the new Tariff bill. It goes to the very core of the whole question of revenue and protection. Except within very narrow limits, the two are mutually exclusive and destructive. They are so logically, and experience has shown over and over again that they are so in practice.

The Greater New York charter was advanced to a third reading in the Assembly yesterday with a slight show of opposition and will come up for final passage in that body on Tuesday. Assurance was given that opportunity would then be given, not only for debate, but for amendment. No doubt opportunity may be given for offering amendments, but there will be no chance of adopting any of the least importance. That is understood. The charter is in the shape desired by the real legislative power of the State of New York, and in that shape it seems to be destined to pass the two houses at Albany which have to go through the form of enacting the laws of the State. There is a general expectation that this process will be complete before the end of next week. There is no reason to suppose that the charter will not be accepted by the Mayors of the three cities to whose "property, affairs, or government" it "relates," for all three of them were members of the commission that framed it and joined in a report recommending its adoption, though one of them expressed his individual dissent from certain features of it.

The growing feeling that some more drastic measures should be taken for the protection of privacy is likely to be made the pretext for schemes that are not at all in the public interest. A member of the Illinois Legislature from Chicago has introduced an act "prohibiting the printing, posting, and distribution of any libelous matter." This statesman proposes to hold criminally responsible for a libel, not only the author and the publisher, but the man who prints, posts, or circulates any libelous matter. The author of the bill admits its object to be to protect candidates for office from offensive criticism in the press. As one would suspect, it appears that he is "a fellow that had losses." When he was running for the Legislature unsympathetic accounts were given in the Chicago papers of his connection with a municipal department. Hence this bill. It is not to be supposed that it will become law. A libeled candidate for office has an ample remedy in the law as it stands and is in no need of any additional protection. LOU PAYN is undoubtedly pained by any remarks upon his unfitness for his office that may have penetrated his cuticle and would like to have something done to his critics. But it is not desirable that he should be gratified.

The Common Council of Chicago has just accomplished a unique piece of legislation. It has voted $900 a year for an "escort" to one of its members who happens to be blind. Of course, there is no more reason why a blind legislator should be provided with an escort at the public expense than any other blind man. But it seems that in this case the constituents of the blind man have petitioned for this mitigation of his lot. But inasmuch as he was blind when they elected him, it is evidently their affair to provide him with an escort, and distinctly mean of them to try to saddle the cost upon the general budget. In any case, $900 a year is an extravagant compensation for the simple duties of the post. A poodle is the recourse of blind men in private life who cannot afford to pay for human attendance, and a municipal poodle could be had much cheaper than $900 a year.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is said that ever since the marble tablet and brass star were placed in the Baltimore and Potomac Railway station at Washington to mark the spot on which GARFIELD fell when assassinated, the company has received frequent complaints from people who disliked to be reminded of the great crime every time they had occasion to take a train or to enter the waiting room. The railroad officials did not see their way clear to removing the memorials, though it is said that they have long regarded them as disadvantageous in a business way. A slight fire which broke out in the station on the evening of March 4 seems to have given the needed excuse. The tablet was somewhat damaged, but the star escaped injury. In the course of making the repairs necessitated by the fire, both were removed and neither has been replaced. The historic spot is now marked only by a piece of red tiling, which will pass unnoticed except to those familiar with the station and the tragedy that took place there.

—A remarkable soap bubble factory is in operation near Franklin, a little town on the Erie Railroad near Oil City. It is at a point where pipes carrying gas and oil run under a sluggish brook. There is considerable alkali in the mud on which the water rests. This alkali unites with oil that leaks from one of the pipes, forming "saponule," an imperfect soap. Gas escaping from the other pipe rises through the strong solution of this substance, and the result in that a constant succession of bubbles form on the surface of the water and float away through the air. They are of all sizes from an inch to more than a foot in diameter, and, being very numerous and all coated with iridescent films of oil, they present a most beautiful spectacle when illumined by the bright sunshine. Some break and disappear at a height of twenty feet, but many of them soar above the tree tops and out of sight, resembling, more than anything else, gorgeous toy balloons. They are much more brilliant than ordinary soap bubbles, the gas adds speed to their upward flight, and so strong are they, it is said, that leaves and twigs floating on the water are often carried away by the larger spheres. (If this tale is untrue or an exaggeration, The Oil City Blizzard must be held responsible, for that paper's account of the phenomenon has been carefully summarized here.)

—Mention has already been made in this column of the fact that Canada will honor the memory of the CABOTS this Summer by exercises appropriately celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of what, so far as regards Americans, was the discovery of America. Bristol, the English town where SEBASTIAN CABOT was born and whence his father and he sailed on their voyages of discovery, is also awake to the importance of this anniversary, and is preparing to mark it by the dedication of a column with a statue on its summit and bas-reliefs about its base. Residents of the United States who are interested in the early history of their country have been invited to take part in both of these projects, and will doubtless do so, as results of far greater moment and benefit to the world followed the discoveries of the CABOTS than were produced by those of Spain's unfortunate servant. In one case the explorers were led by the spirits of progress and enterprise, while in the other it was superstition, ignorance, and cruelty that found their way into the New World and shadowed it for centuries. Something may be effected toward the final lifting of that shadow from what little ground it still covers if all speakers of the English language unite in demonstrating their recognition of America's real discoverers. It is proper that one monument to the CABOTS should be erected near where their landfall was made, and another in the city which was their home and base of operation, and it is not less proper that the United States should be represented in the construction and unveiling of them both. At a recent meeting in London, at which the United States Consul General presided and the United States Consul at Bristol delivered the principal address, a committee was appointed to awaken American interest in the Bristol celebration and to solicit American subscriptions toward defraying the expense of the column. The committee is headed by the United States Ambassador, and includes Consul General PATRICK COLLINS, POULTNEY BIGELOW, Col. W. H. CHESEBROUGH, Dr. MONCURE D. CONWAY, R. NEWTON CRANE, F. C. VAN DUZER, J. WALTER EARLE, THOMAS L. FEILD, BRET HARTE, Col. A. G. HAWES, FRANK WILLIAMS JONES, LORIN A. LATHROP, HOWARD POTTER, J. MORGAN RICHARDS, ISAAC SELIGMAN, B. F. STEVENS, Col. J. L. TAYLOR, and HENRY S. WELLCOME. Over £2,000 has already been raised in Bristol by the English committee, which is headed by the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, and it is hoped that America will contribute about $5,000, to be expended probably for the bas-reliefs on the column's plinth. Subscriptions may be sent to BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., in London; BROWN Brothers & Co., in New York, or to LORIN A. LATHROP, at Bristol.

PERSONAL.

—Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE is one of the few men who have crossed the abyss which, according to traditions of the British Foreign Office, separates Colonial Judgeships from diplomatic honors. Originally a London barrister, he was for a time on the Oxford circuit, and also practiced as a conveyancer. His public career began thirty years ago, when he went to Hongkong as Attorney General. There promotion comes rapidly, and four years after his arrival he was acting as Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands, but a year later was called home to fill the post of Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. His introduction to foreign affairs was through the legal door, when he was made Assistant Legal Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in 1888 he succeeded Lord SACKVILLE as British Minister at Washington.

—THOMEGUEX, the man whose duel with PINI, the Italian fencing master, was mentioned in the Paris dispatches this week because of the unusual circumstance that it was fought in the presence of 500 spectators, is a relative by marriage of CASIMIR PERIER, and while the latter was in office sent many challenges, most of which were ignored, to the political foes of the President. He is known as one of the best amateur fencers in Paris, and has fought many duels. His enmity toward PINI began years ago in an article which he wrote about a pupil of the fencing master. The professional challenged the amateur, but when THOMEGUEX chose pistols as the weapons, PINI is said to have departed suddenly for Pisa. The Frenchman has a good memory, and, having met the Italian in the Figaro office the other day, beckoned to him. PINI did not recognize him, but held out his hand, whereupon THOMEGUEX said, "I called you over to tell you that you are a scoundrel and a coward. Years ago I sent you a letter of provocation, but I have not yet seen your seconds. I hope you will not disappoint me this time." Having the choice of weapons, PINI was ready for the fray. The encounter took place on the St. Ouen race course—and THOMEGUEX was wounded slightly in the lip. This seems a rather tame ending for so long a story, but the episode must be important in some way or other, for the Paris papers give it an enormous amount of space.

—THOMAS ERSKINE HOLLAND, Chichele Professor of International Law at All Souls, Oxford, and a recognized authority, is out with a defense of the so-called "pacific blockade" which the powers have determined to draw to-morrow around the Island of Crete. He says that this form of investment is comparatively modern, dating only from 1827, and is one of the various methods—generically described as "reprisals"—by which, without resort to war, pressure, topographically or otherwise limited in extent, may be put upon an offending State. It was at first directed against ships under all flags, and vessels arrested for breach of such a blockade were at one time confiscated, as they would have been in time of war. It has been purged of these defects as the result of discussions, diplomatic and scientific. As now understood, the blockade is enforced only against vessels belonging to the "quasi-enemy," and even such vessels, when arrested, are not confiscated, but merely detained till the blockade is raised. Prof. HOLLAND declares that the objections raised to such measures by PALMERSTON, in 1846, and by several writers of text books, had reference to abuses connected with the earlier stages. As now understood, it received the substantially unanimous approbation of the Institut de Droit International at Heidelberg in 1887, after a long debate, in which the advocates of the practice were led by M. PERELS of the Prussian Admiralty, and its detractors by Prof. GEFFKEN. An early edition of HALL'S work on international law remarked that "it is difficult to see how a pacific blockade is justifiable," but the author changed his opinion after Lord GRANVILLE'S correspondence with France in 1884 and the blockade of the Greek coast in 1886, and of the latter event in his revised edition HALL wrote: "The circumstances show that occasions may occur in which pacific blockade has an efficacy which no other measure would possess. The irresponsible recklessness of Greece was endangering the peace of the world; advice and threats had been proved to be useless; it was not till the material evidence of the blockade was afforded that the Greek imagination could be impressed with the belief that the majority of the great powers of Europe were in earnest in their determination that war should be avoided." Doubtless the diplomats of Europe are today trying to believe that history is repeating itself in the problem offered for solution as well as in the means chosen for solving it.

CURRENT NOTES.

Pennsylvania seems likely to abolish soon its conferree system of making political nominations in Legislative, Congressional, and judicial districts formed of adjacent counties. The selfishness of large counties has often prevented just treatment of the smaller ones.

* * *

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has decided that the United States Circuit Court did right in condemning Francis M. Rhodes of Hannibal, Mo., to refund $9,847 to the Government, he having, as was claimed, received the amount as pensions by fraudulently representing that he had contracted a serious disease of the eyes while in the active service in the army in the war of the rebellion, when in fact he was afflicted with it before he enlisted as a soldier.

* * *

The Hon. J. Pope Brown, the new President of the State Agricultural Society of Georgia, has had considerable legislative experience, is one of the largest and most successful farmers in the State, and is there looked upon as one of the best representatives of what is best in agricultural thought and development.

* * *

A Chicago man who sued a street-car company for $5,000 damages for killing his two-thousand-dollar St. Bernard dog, which was said to be one of the largest in America, brought into court as one of his exhibits a handsome rug made of the skin and the head of his dog. The jury were seemingly greatly impressed by its appearance, but gave a verdict for the company.

* * *

The will of the late John Randolph Tucker has been probated at Lexington, Va., and gives all his estate, real and personal, to his wife in absolute right, but suggests to her that she give to their son, Henry St. George Tucker, his law library, his watch, and a silver cup and sugar bowl which belonged to his uncle John Randolph of Roanoke.

* * *

The Directors of the Confederate Home at Higginsville, Mo., have very promptly transferred the property to the State of Missouri under the provisions of a law passed by the Legislature a few days ago. The value of the building is placed at $150,000, and it is situated on a farm of 362 acres. The farm is well stocked, and has been carefully cultivated. The association reserved about two and three-quarter acres for a cemetery, and deeded this to the Daughters of the Confederacy. This will continue to be the burial place for the ex-Confederate soldier dead.

* * *

The Tennessee Stock Breeders' Association will offer $60,000 in premiums for live stock raised in that State shown at the Centennial Exposition in Nashville next Summer. The amount first determined upon was $30,000, and this has just been doubled.

* * *

Sir William and Lady Dawson celebrated yesterday in Montreal, Quebec, the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. For thirty-eight of these years Sir William has been at the head of McGill University, and its students and graduates sent him and his wife a thousand and more congratulatory mesages. They have three sons and two daughters, the sons being Dr. G. M. Dawson, Director of the Canadian Geological Survey, Ottawa; W. Bell Dawson, Department of Marine, Ottawa, and Dr. Rankine Dawson of London, England.

* * *

Judge Charles E. Phelps has consented to a request of a non-partisan committee of the bar that he become a candidate for re-election to the Supreme bench of Baltimore, Md. He is a Republican, and was first elected fifteen years ago. The committee told him that it was the unanimous desire of the bar of the city that he should serve again, as the fairness and distinguished ability which have been conspicuous in his career were qualities which the bar wished to retain in the service of the public. Judge Phelps has been a Representative in Congress, and he served in the Union Army during the war of the rebellion, being at its close brevet Brigadier General.

A Barbarous Tax.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great regret that the new tariff places a tax of 25 per cent. on paintings and statuary. It was a work of many years to get this barbarous tax on education removed. The National Free Art League was formed, and by constant effort and at no little expense, public opinion was educated up to the removal of the tax. Not even the passage of a copyright law equaled this achievement as a step in the direction of enlightenment and civilization. Upward of twelve hundred artists petitioned for the free admission of works of art. Every artist and art institution of considerable reputation in the United States aided in the movement. They regarded it as a stigma placed upon them that they should be deemed in need of Governmental protection. That their confidence in the ability and soundness of American art was well founded received emphatic indorsement in the portrait shows of 1894 and 1895, in which by common consent the honors fell to American artists in preference to their foreign competitors. A backward step now, when the outlook for American art is most promising, would be as deplorable as it is uncalled for.

HENRY G. MARQUAND.

New York, March 18, 1897.

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

The Symphony Society Rehearsal and Debut of Miss Russell.

There was a large audience at the public rehearsal of the Symphony Society yesterday afternoon, and it enjoyed a performance that was full of interest. The programme consisted of Dvorak's symphony in E minor, "From the New World"; the air from Weber's "Oberon," "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster"; an adagio by Bach, Liszt's song "Die Lorelei," and Berlioz's "Carnaval Romain" overture. This list is a compact one, yet full of variety in style and in feeling. The concert received additional interest in the public mind from the fact that Miss Ella Russell, an American soprano, who has been singing in opera abroad for about ten years, made her first appearance in her native land.

Miss Russell was decidedly successful in her first effort to win the approval of her countrymen. After her delivery of the most exacting of all dramatic arias, she was recalled with uncommon enthusiasm four or five times. Her singing was praiseworthy for some substantial merits, and it will probably be found even more satisfactory in operatic work than on the concert platform. The voice is not a big one, but it is of excellent quality, of sufficient power, and of great purity in the upper and middle registers. The lower register was marred yesterday by throaty emission, but as the lady was palpably nervous, it may be that this is not a habitual fault. She sang "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster" with splendid spirit, with broad and dignified phrasing, and with excellent understanding. Miss Russell will be a welcome addition to the growing list of competent American opera singers.

The Dvorak symphony, which was a bone of contention at the time of its first performances, and which has not yet ceased to trouble the aesthetic sense of good Boston friends, bears repetition very well, indeed. It is a vigorous work; not an inspired composition, but the production of a consummate master of symphonic form and treatment, and of a mind feound in original ideas. With the question of its nationalism we need not now concern ourselves. Certainly those who do not wish to perceive it will not do so. But unless they are blinded by prejudice, they can hardly fail to discover the many musical beauties of the work. It was played admirably by Mr. Damrosch's orchestra. Indeed, it has not been so well performed here since its production by the Philharmonic Society, when the excitement of playing for the first time in any hall a new symphony by an acknowledged master added to the routine of several honest rehearsals lifted the work of the conscript fathers far above its customary level of raggedness. Mr. Damrosch conducted the symphony with judgment and with evident delight.

"DIE MEISTERSINGER" IN GERMAN.

A Genuinely German Performance by Mr. Walter Damrosch's Company.

Such a performance of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" as that given last night by Mr. Walter Damrosch's company at the Metropolitan Opera House was a most eloquent illustration of the difference between the methods of the German stage and those of the Franco-Italian. Mr. Grau or any member of his company would have set down last night's performance as a very bad one. Yet it was vastly more truthful in spirit, profound in feeling, and influential with the audience than any performance ever given by the cast which includes such world-renowned artists as the De Reszkes, Plançon, and Emma Eames. These people sing the music as the Germans never can; indeed, there was hardly a rôle last evening which was not sung poorly, but the Germans have that untranslatable quality known to them as "gemuth" in their work. They are able to create the atmosphere of "Die Meistersinger," and to take the audience into the heart of a comedy which is, indeed, German through and through, but whose elemental humanity the Germans can publish to all the world.

Scenes which in the hands of better singers go for nothing are interesting when the Germans perform them. What a difference there was in the scene between Sachs and Eva in the second act last night. How full of meaning and vivacity it was. But between Mme. Eames and M. Edouard de Reszke, great artists that they are, this scene becomes purely a duet. The whole action of the first act was livelier and more humorous last night, and the fight at the end of the second act, though not as well managed as it should have been, was a great improvement. One sighed, indeed, for Mr. Bispham's admirable Beckmesser, for Stehmann's, modeled on the Munich pattern, was simply dry and unconvincing. But Mr. Fischer's Hans Sachs was the same superb creation that it used to be. Of course, the popular basso's voice is not as good as it used to be; but his monologue in the second act was a very fine piece of declamation. Mme. Gadski was a charming Eva, and sang her music well, too. Mr. Somer made a fine picture as Pogner and sang in his customary hard style. Mr. Kalisch was an acceptable Walter, but he has done much better work. His "make-up" was very bad, his cheeks appearing white and his nose pink. Mr. Mertens was a capital Kothner, and Mr. Lange a tolerable David. The minor parts were not as well done as they usually are in German performances, but they did not mar the general effect. Mr. Damrosch conducted admirably, and the work of the orchestra was excellent.

Credit Due to Mr. Benton.

Joel Benton should have been credited with the authorship of the poem entitled "The Kiss in Court," which was republished in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday from Harper's Bazar.

TO THE WHITE BRIGADE.

White Coats! White Coats!
We sing a song to you.
You're better than the Red Coats,
And even our own Blue.
For they with gun and sabre fought
Poor brother man to kill,
While you with broom and shovel toil
Their lives with health to fill.

White Coats! White Coats!
The City sings to you.
If you should up and march away,
Whatever should we do?
Oh! the streets would go in mourning,
Did you abandon the crusade,
We'd lament in dust and ashes,
For the noble White Brigade.

White Coats! White Coats!
The Ladies sing to you,
Their garments each day speak your praise,
Stocking and skirt and shoe.
Gay children join the chorus,
While dancing with delight,
Upon the pretty pavements,
Cleaned by men in white.

And Colonel of the White Coats,
New York sings praise to you.
However did you dream of just
The very thing to do?
Put on your thinking cap again,
And see if you can fix
A white and strong enough brigade,
To clean our politics.

E. C. M.

TWO NAVY YARD CHANGES

Officers Summarily Removed from the Dock Board.

THE REASONS NOT GIVEN.

Naval Constructor Hanscomb and Civil Engineer Walcott Superseded on Telegraphic Orders from Washington—The Court of Inquiry on the Puritan Begins Work.

A telegraphic message was received at the Navy Yard yesterday from Secretary Long, ordering the removal from the Dock Board of Naval Constructor John F. Hanscomb and Civil Engineer C. C. Walcott, and substituting Naval Constructor John B. Hoover and Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary.

As far as could be larned last night, no reason was given for the sudden change in the personnel of the board, although it is thought that a report sent to the department several months ago by Lieut. Peary, giving the results of measurements in the newly completed timber dry dock, may have influenced the action of the Secretary.

According to that report, the dock was found to have from six to eight inches less depth, and about two feet less length, than the specifications called for.

Capt. Renny, the President of the board, is the only member whose removal was not ordered.

THE PURITAN INQUIRY.

Beginning of the Investigation About the Monitor.

The naval court of inquiry appointed to ascertain the cause of the recent failure of the monitor Puritan to make the run from Charleston to New York under her own steam convened yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the navy yard.

The members of the court are Capt. Watson, Governor of the Naval Home at Philadelphia; Capt. McCormick of the Norfolk Yard; Chief Engineer J. A. B. Smith of the Norfolk Yard, with Lieut. B. F. Walling of the New York Yard as Judge Advocate. Capt. Bartlett and Chief Engineer Cowie of the Puritan, and Chief Engineer Frank Farmer of the Navy Yard were present, with permission to examine witnesses.

The inquiry is expected to last several days. Its proceedings are held behind closed doors, and no information will be given out.

It was learned yesterday that both Capt. Bartlett and Chief Engineer Cowie were dissatisfied with the work of the engines of the vessel at the time of the dock trials, which began Jan. 13 and lasted until Feb. 6. In their reports at the time attention was called to the imperfect alignment of the shafting, which caused the crosshead brasses to heat. There were also other serious defects in the main machinery, while the boilers leaked badly.

When the vessel was ordered to proceed to Charleston on Feb. 10, both these officers reported the engines and boilers unfit for sea service. Chief Engineer Farmer of the yard maintained, it is said, that the engines were in sound condition. These conflicting reports were sent to Washington, but on Feb. 13 the vessel was ordered to sea.

The court will on Monday begin holding sessions on the Puritan, and a large number of machinists belonging to the vessel will be examined.

KAISER CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Killed His Wife Near Norristown, Penn., Oct. 28, 1896.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., March 19.—Charles O. Kaiser, Jr., tried here for the murder of his wife, Emma B. Kaiser, was found guilty this evening of murder in the first degree.

Oct. 28, 1896, Kaiser was found on the roadside just without the limits of this borough with a bullet wound in his arm, and in a buggy close by was the body of his wife, dead, with a bullet through her head. Kaiser said his wife had been killed and he had been shot by highwaymen.

The Commonwealth charged that Kaiser, a man named Clemmer, and a woman named Lizzie De Kalb, entered into a conspiracy to murder Mrs. Kaiser for the sake of obtaining about $11,000 insurance upon her life. The jury accepted this view of the case.

REGENTS AND THE LL.B. DEGREE

A New Regulation Promulgated—Permanent Policy Defined.

ALBANY, March 19.—At the meeting of the Regents just concluded, the most important business was the final adoption of the revised ordinances, which have been under consideration for the past three months. That referring to the LL. B. degree is as follows:

"No candidate shall receive the university degree of LL. B. unless, in addition to passing all required examinations in law, he has filed satisfactory evidence that, after having completed a general education equivalent to that required by the Regents' academic diploma, he has taken to the satisfaction of the Faculty not less than a two-years' course in one or more law schools registered by the Regents as maintaining a satisfactory standard.

"Any law school in the university may, at its option, elect to have all its students who are candidates for the university degree of LL. B. pass, as the required examinations for that degree, either those prepared by its own Faculty with the approval of the university as provided in Ordinance 58, or examinations prepared, and the results thereof determined by the members of the State Board of Law Examiners appointed by the Court of Appeals, or by a Board of Law Examiners nominated by the State Bar Association and appointed by the Regents in the same method adopted for the examinations in medicine and other professional subjects. The university will confer the LL. B. degree on all candidates who have met the requirements of these ordinances after passing any one of these examinations elected to be taken as herein provided."

Girls Take the White Veil.

FLUSHING, L. I., March 19.—At the feast of St. Joseph celebration to-day, in the St. Joseph's Academy, white veils were received by the following girls, who are thus admitted as novices to the community: Miss Ellen Willis of Long Island City, Miss Hanorah O'Malley of the County of Limerick, Ireland; Miss Lydia Margins of Fall River, Miss Agnes Witherspoon of Corona, Miss Mary Donohue of Long Island City, Misses Catherine Flaherty, Mary Byrnes, Caroline Green, Mary Soy, Elizabeth King, Mary Vanderberg, Mary Quinn, and Mary Keamey, all of New York.

Dr. Huidekoper on the Horse.

Dr. Rush Shippen Huidekoper, professor of anatomy and surgery at the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, last night delivered the first of a series of four lectures on "The Exterior of the Horse" at the American Horse Exchange, Broadway and Fiftieth Street. Despite the rain, a good audience assembled, among those present being many horsemen and women who are well known in society. Dr. Huidekoper illustrated his lecture with skeletons and with several very good horses.

West Side Citizens Jubilant.

The members of the West Side Public Improvement Association met last night at 232 West Fourteenth Street, to celebrate their victory in inducing the Metropolitan Traction Company to agree to lay the underground trolley from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to the Battery, by way of Eighth Avenue and Hudson Street. Speeches were made by H. C. Milnor, James W. Boyle, and others. The association will work for other improvements of Eighth Avenue.

Made a Noose of His Suspenders.

A man who registered as J. Smith, New York, at the Delaware Hotel, 200 East Thirty-fourth Street, was found dead last night, hanging to the hinges of the door of his room, by his suspenders.

COLUMBIA BEAT HARVARD.

POLITICIANS RATHER ROUGHLY USED IN A DEBATE.

The Subject Was a Denial that Senators Should Be Elected by Popular Vote, Which, Columbia Argued, Was the Right Way.

Columbia defeated Harvard in the debate held last night at the Carnegie Lyceum, between representatives of the Columbia University Debating Union and the Harvard Forum. The subject was:

"Resolved, That the present method of electing United States Senators is preferable to election by popular vote."

Harvard held the affirmative, Columbia the negative. The speakers were: Harvard—Henry Gunther Grey, George Gleason, and Philip Greenleaf Carlton. Columbia—William Boone Gunton, Charles Frederick Wheaton, and Joseph Meyer Proskauer. Seth Low presided, and introduced Mr. Grey to open for Harvard.

Mr. Grey urged that the present degeneration of the Senate is due to local and temporary conditions. When they pass away, the Senate will be once more a noble body. "It is not method of election," said Mr. Grey, "that makes this body corrupt."

Mr. Gunther of Columbia asserted that it was the election method which was accountable for the degeneration, which he said was deep.

"It creates scandal to present names," he said, "but is not the machine responsible for sending to the Senate men of such black political character as Mr. Platt?"

This caused a burst of laughter and applause. President Low, whose eyes had been twinkling, pursed up his lips and smiled.

"Take the elections out of the hands of Legislatures and the machine and put them into the hands of the people," urged Mr. Gunther.

Mr. Gleason followed for Harvard. He said this was no remedy. Bad Senators, he said, were always sent from a corrupt constituency.

"If you say the Colorado Senators are corrupt, look," he said, "look at the Governor of Colorado! If the Senators from Nevada are corrupt—is not the latest official act of the Governor and address of welcome to John L. Sullivan? Can you in New York complain? Are you proud of your Governor? If the people of New York wish to elect Senators by popular vote, why don't they elect a good Governor?"

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, for the judges, announced the decision in favor of Columbia. The other judges were Wheeler H. Peckham and E. L. Godkin.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Selection of the Bay of Gold Horn by the Siberian Railway Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Siberian Railway Committee, according to a State Department report from Consul General Karel at St. Petersburg, has selected the Bay of Gold Horn for the Pacific Ocean terminus of the line instead of Vladivostock, which, however, is near by and will continue as a secondary terminal.

Gold Horn Bay will continue to be the anchorage of the Russian war fleet. The principal work accomplished in 1896 was 878 miles of roadbed and the inauguration of steamer service on Lake Baikal. By 1898 the main line will be completed from Krasnojarsk to Irkutsk.

Railroad Men and Matters.

E. L. Russell of Mobile, Ala., has been elected Vice President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, of which he was a Director.

Directors elected by the stockholders of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company are Calvin S. Brice, S. M. Brice, Samuel Thomas, E. R. Thomas, Andrew Squire, C. N. Haskell, and A. L. Conger.

The Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville, Queen and Crescent, Southern, and Baltimore and Southwestern Companies have signed an agreement to maintain passenger rates from Louisville and Cincinnati to the South.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Chaumont Dairying Company of Chaumont, Jefferson County; capital, $1,500. Directors—J. J. Dillenback; Hector Adams, T. T. Daniels, Chaumont, and others.

Hecla Land Company of New York; capital, $70,000. Directors—Samuel Eiseman, James Bell, Emil H. Roth, and Louis H. Josephthal, New York; John B. Anderson, Latrobe, Penn.

Asepta Chemical Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Justus E. Ralph, John T. Collins, Walton G. Berry, New York; William L. R. Mersereau and Sigourney Fay Clark, Elizabeth, N. J.

The Sunbeams Company of New York City, to print books, magazines, and pamphlets; capital, $5,000. Directors—George H. Avery and Harrison C. Ramsdell, New Brighton, S. I.; Charles E. Wilcox, Hotel Minot, New York City.

Payne Engineering Company of New York City, to manufacture gas and steam engines and electrical apparatus; capital, $10,000. Directors—Stephen H. Payne and Nathan B. Payne, New Brighton, S. I.; Albert G. Duncan, New York.

Treadwell, Mathey Company of New York City, to decorate interiors and exteriors of houses by frescoes, painting, cabinetwork, and mosaics; capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles A. L. Mathey, Hoboken; Louis A. Mathey and Emile Twyeffort, New York City, and James E. Foley, Brooklyn.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The management of Koster & Bial's deny that Albert Bial is dangerously ill. Some time ago Mr. Bial had a surgical operation performed, but is now reported convalescent.

A new and pretty waltz, written by Rudolph Aronson, has been introduced in "Courted Into Court" at the Bijou Theatre. Mr. Aronson calls the piece "Teresita."

Julius Steger has decided not to go to London this season, as Hugh Morton and Gus Kerker, the author and composer, respectively, of the forthcoming review at the Casino, have made him an offer to appear in the piece. The first production will be given May 15.

The Broadway Theatre orchestra, augmented by members of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, under the direction of Ernest Neyer, will play the overture from "L'Arlesienne" at the Actors' Fund benefit Friday at the Broadway Theatre as a prelude to the entertainment.

It is probable that the engagement of Minnie Maddern Fiske and "Tess of the d'Urbervilles" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre will be extended. W. J. Le Moyne will assume the part of John Durbeyfield today, John Jack, who acted the rôle, having left last night to join Joseph Jefferson's company in New Orleans.

The annual gambol of the Lambs' Club was given at the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon. A large audience, thoroughly enjoyed the programme, which included three laughable burlesques, "The Secret of Gillette's Service," "A Musical Discord," and "The Worst Gentleman of Europe," or "The Romance of a Pure Young Man." Other numbers included "A Christmas Carol," by Clay M. Greene. The gambol was held nearly two months earlier than usual, the entertainment being generally given during the last week of May.

Pinero's new comedy, "The Princess and the Butterfly; or, The Fantastics," at the St. James's Theatre, in London, is in five acts, and the scene is partly in London and partly in Paris, with a rustic view at Fontenay-sous-Bois for the last act. There are no fewer than thirty personages, yet few of prominence, excepting the butterfly, Sir George Lamorant, (Mr. Alexander,) and the Princess, (Julia Neilson.)

It is said that Ada Rehan and Augustin Daly's company will make a long tour of the English "provincial" cities this Summer.

Herbert Gresham appeared instead of Damon Lyon in the rôle of the Marquis Imari in "The Geisha" at Daly's Theatre last night. Mr. Gresham's rôle of Dick Cunningham, one of the naval officers, was taken by George Heath. During the performance last night Miss Pauline French, who carries a parasol, jerked it too much when opening it and turned it inside out. Later the audience was treated to more fun when Miss Nancy McIntosh in the rôle of O Mimosa San, in attempting to open her Japanese sunshade, split it with a "Geisha" jerk. Miss Virginia Earle invariably manages to open her parasol with an artistic twist, but even she sometimes jerks it inside out.

TO HELP CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

Fancy Goods Sale for the Orthopedic Ward of a Hospital.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Committee of the Orthopedic Ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital, Twentieth Street and Second Avenue, held a sale of fancy goods at the Waldorf yesterday for the benefit of the crippled children of the hospital.

Upon two of the tables were displayed embroideries and lace made by members of the "Shut-In" Society of Watertown, Mass. This society is composed of women who are confined to their beds or rooms with spinal trouble.

A large wax doll was exhibited, to be raffled off. The story told concerning the doll was that it had belonged to a Parisian actress who died some time ago in this city, and the doll was said to have been modeled after a little daughter this actress had lost.

The Orthopedic Ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital receives boys and girls between four and fifteen years of age who are suffering from hip diseases. There are at present thirty-five children in the ward. Nine beds are free. A bed may be endowed permanently for $3,000.

SYRACUSE ALUMNI DINE.

They Listen to Several Speeches and Elect Officers.

The New York Alumni Association of Syracuse University held its fifth annual meeting and banquet at the Hotel Savoy, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last evening. There were about 150 men and women present. The Rev. E. S. Tipple, President of the association, presided. The speakers were the Rev. Dr. James R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University; John D. Archbold, President of the Board of Trustees; the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Prof. Samuel F. Upham of Drew Theological Seminary, and the Rev. C. F. Sitterly.

The following officers were elected: President—W. H. Ives; First Vice President—The Rev. Carl Schwartz; Second Vice President—Prof. J. H. Carfrey; Third Vice President—C. O. Dewey; Corresponding Secretary—E. Leyden; Recording Secretary—F. G. Banister; Treasurer—J. Blake Hillyer.

State Society of Mothers.

At the National Congress of Mothers, at Washington, the delegates from New York resolved to form a State organization, auxiliary to the National society. A committee of seven, Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes of New York City, Chairman; Mrs. J. Calvin Mead of Oswego, Secretary; Mrs. Mary T. Burt of New York, Mrs. C. E. James of Utica, Miss Anna K. Eggleston of Buffalo, Mrs. Fannie J. Bailey of Albany, and Mrs. F. W. Fowler of Jamestown, was appointed to perfect plans for a State organization. A mothers' meeting will soon be held in this city. Mothers' clubs already organized are asked to correspond with Mrs. J. Calvin Mead, Fifth Street, Oswego, N. Y. Contributions for the work may be sent to Miss C. Riker, 188 East Seventy-first Street, New York.

Hebrew Orphans Entertained.

The ladies of the Sewing Society of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum gave an entertainment at the asylum, on Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday afternoon, for the orphans. A committee of members, Mrs. J. Bookman, Mrs. Joseph B. Bloomingdale, and Mrs. Edward Fridenberg, had charge of the programme, which included songs by Miss A. Feigel, piano solos by the Misses Etta Davis and Miss N. Levinton. Mrs. I. N. Spiegelberg and Miss Viola Hoffman recited, and the kindergarten class went through several novel exercises.

Brooklyn Polytechnic Alumni.

The twenty-fifth annual dinner of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Alumni Association took place at the Brooklyn Club last night. President Frank H. Parsons presided and acted as toastmaster. The speakers were President Cochrane of the Polytechnic Institute, Justice Cullen, the Rev. A. S. Elliott, C. G. Barber, Prof. Brainerd, and James A. Cameron.

New Cottagers for Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 19.—Among the cottagers new to Newport who will pass the season here are Dr. and Mrs. L. N. French of Washington, who to-day rented for next Summer the cottage of Mrs. A. Livingston Mason on Halldon Hill, known as the Eyrie. Mr. and Mrs. Mason expect to pass the Summer traveling.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Mary H. Flint lectured on Greek art at the residence of Miss Ellen E. Learned, 56 East Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon.

Ernest Schelling's recital will take place at the Waldorf Hotel Monday afternoon, with the assistance of Miss Margaret Hall and Louis von Gaertner.

Miss Beatrice Herford will give two more monologue entertainments in the small ballroom of the Waldorf on the afternoons of March 22 and 25. She will be assisted by Miss Augusta Glose, the pianiste.

A "Mother Goose" sale for the benefit of the missionary fund of the West End Collegiate Church, West Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue, was given by the Guild of the church yesterday afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Minnie D. Louis, a member of the New York City Council of Jewish Women, gave the second of her course of readings at the Waldorf yesterday morning. The selection was "Héloise—Love," by Dr. John Lord. The last reading of the course will be given next Friday morning.

A concert was given at the home of Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, 222 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The performers were Miss Geraldine Morgan, violinist; Ernest Schelling, pianist; Miss Sarah Walker, contralto, and Paul Morgan, 'cello. The remaining concerts in the course will be given on Thursday, March 25, and Wednesday, March 31.

The Brooklyn Women's Indian Association gave its annual luncheon at the Pouch Gallery, Brooklyn, yesterday, with a pleasant entertainment and a large attendance. There was music by Miss G. Dora Mills. Miss Lillian Story, and Miss Caroline Prentis Walsh, readings by Mrs. Minnie Dorion-Lowe, songs in the sign language by Miss J. Belle Landfear, accompanied by Miss Juliette Copeland, and dancing by Miss Ruth Dennis.

COMMITTEE TO VISIT ALBANY.

Real Estate Exchange Men Interested in the Charter.

President Alfred E. Marling of the Real Estate Exchange, who presided over the Greater New York mass meeting at the Real Estate Exchange last Monday, announced yesterday that he had appointed John F. Doyle Chairman of the committee to visit Albany in regard to the Greater New York bill and urge the Legislature to use deliberation concerning the charter.

Mr. Doyle later in the day appointed the following gentlemen to act on the committee: R. Deeves, J. M. Levy, J. L. Wells, Col. W. E. Rogers, Simon Sterne, G. W. Smith, J. Connelly, A. L. White, G. De F. Barton, E. H. Moeran, L. J. Callanan, S. D. Babcock, D. W. James, W. C. Schermerhorn, C. A. Schermerhorn, J. D. Crimmins, J. C. R. Eckerson, M. Ottinger, B. F. Romaine, G. W. Hopping, R. Maclay, D. M. Morrison, W. E. Dodge, J. H. Rhoades, A. S. Hewitt, A. S. Frissell, J. L. Riker, J. S. McLean, J. Downey, C. A. Davison, B. A. Sands, G. G. De Witt, A. D. Russell, J. A. Stewart, A. Wolff, D. Robins, R. V. Harnett, S. McMillan, H. H. Cammann, S. N. Kane, H. S. Ely, J. P. Townsend, C. W. Luyster, F. Zittel, J. T. Nagle, W. H. Carpenter, S. De Walltearss, and F. R. Haughton.

Mr. Haughton will present the memorial to the Legislature.

Over One Hundred Years Old.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 19.—Thomas Carroll, the oldest person in this section of the State, died this afternoon at the home of his daughter in Straitsville. He was 103 years and 3 days old, and had been in good health until a week ago. Carroll had been in the United States about ten years.

THE ART OF TEACHING

A Lecture on "Some Points to be Emphasized in Our Public School Work."

NEWTON DOUGHERTY'S VIEWS.

He Hopes to See the Day When It Will Be Considered Criminal to Intrust a Child to a Teacher Ignorant of the Art of Teaching.

"Some Points to be Emphasized in Our Public School Work" was the subject of a lecture before the Public Education Association, 64 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon, in which the lecturer, Newton Dougherty, Superintendent of Schools at Peoria, Ill., suggested that in view of the rapid development of public education the question of what kind of development it was should not be overlooked.

Mr. Dougherty began by showing the world's unconsciousness of its development in methods of education, as well as in art, science, and mechanics. As an example he instanced the nearly unnoticed development of the modern bicycle, which was followed by such surprising and unexpected effects upon social, political, and even religious life. He pointed out the difference between the school of to-day and that of twenty years ago, and between the teachers of that time, who were slaves and drudges, and those of to-day, who have risen to enviable positions in society.

"Education has become a science and teaching an art," he said. "Now the teacher must have not only knowledge, but also an acquired skill in imparting it, hence the schools of pedagogy, which have been added to many of our colleges.

"The old-time method of the teacher in learning how to teach by practicing on the pupils is disappearing with the old-time methods of medical practitioners, who studied medicine by practicing on their patients. We have heard of the great surgeon who, when complimented on the success of a delicate operation on a patient's eye, said he had acquired the skill to perform the operation by ruining bushels of human eyes! Let us hope that the teacher who learns to teach by ruining hundreds, thousands, of lives, has disappeared. Let us hope the time is not far distant when it will be considered criminal to intrust a child to a teacher who is ignorant of the art of teaching.

"The question, then, is not how many schools we have, but what kinds of schools. It is not enough for the schools to teach words or facts. If they do not inspire a love for study which will last after the pupil has left school, they fail. It is a fact that the young often do not know, but only seem to know, because they have not been instructed in the application and use of knowledge, and it shortly fades from their minds. Pupils leaving school in that condition cannot be said to be educated. True education means an ability and an equipment to use all the knowledge we possess. There are still in the West—I hope there are none here—some colleges which, after a long course, the student leaves with an acquired stupidity that is worse and more hopeless than the natural kind.

"Not only the kind of teachers we have, however, but also the ideas which should control our schools are worth thinking about. Public schools must, of course, and necessarily, have regard for the practical needs of their pupils, and I certainly believe in manual training schools, but there should be such an atmosphere that the pupil may feel he is working for something better than the mere means of gaining a livelihood. There is in the public schools too much of an idea that knowledge is only good and worth having as it helps us to make money. I have found that children begin with dreams of love and virtue and honor and fame, yet the pressure of the commercial world soon crowds out all ideas save those of money-getting. The pupil indeed might well be shown that Virgil, standing for enlightenment and culture, is a worthier model than Croesus, standing for wealth and vulgarity; that men of thought and action stand far above men of wealth in the world's history, necessary as the latter are. Of course money is necessary, too, but it will not do all, nor even the best. It will buy votes, but it will not buy contentment. It will purchase opportunity, but not the ability to profit by it or to enjoy it."

Mr. Dougherty thought, too, that more attention should be paid to leading the scholar to an interest in science and an observation of nature. He told of one of his teachers in Peoria, who established a diary of a tree which grew in the schoolhouse yard, in which the children recorded the effects of the season and the changes in the tree's appearance and growth. The same children kept a diary of the rising and setting of the sun and the cloud effect, and he found they knew more of tree growth and of clouds than he did. It made him regret that he and the crowds of people he met in such a city as New York were wholly untaught how to observe the movements and beauties of nature.

The lecturer regretted also that practical needs of public schools made it so difficult to regard the individual education of each child. "One of the necessary defects of the system," said he, "is that the good of the must be made superior to that of the individual. Yet the time is surely past when we think that equal education will elevate all minds equally. Children are not born alike, and will not grow alike. We must, wherever possible, urge and educate the individual along the lines of his own free will, and not ours. We must not break or bend, but encourage."

Mr. Dougherty combatted the theory that the great increase in the number of teachers is a new indication of proper development in education. It is not how many people there are in the world, but how good they are, how well informed.

The next lecture before the association will be delivered by Ross Turner next Friday on "Art in Public Schools."

EXONERATION OF LAMEREAUX.

President McKinley Finds that the Charges Were Without Foundation.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—President McKinley, after a full investigation of the charges made against Judge Lamereaux, Commissioner of the General Land Office, to-day decided that they were without foundation, and that he had acted within the scope of his authority in his decision on the Chicago lake front case.

He therefore directed Secretary Bliss to accept Judge Lamereaux's resignation, which had been tendered on March 2 last. Secretary Bliss, in accordance with the instructions of the President, to-day formally accepted the resignation, to take effect March 19, 1897.

Senderling's Attempted Suicide.

Philip Senderling, who says he is connected with the New York Life Insurance Company, was sent to Bellevue Hospital, from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, last night, with a self-inflicted pistol wound in the left breast. He gave himself up to the police, and said he had shot himself at the Aulic early in the afternoon, but had missed his heart. At the hospital Senderling begged the surgeons to finish his work, and said he would try again to kill himself. The surgeons say he will recover. His brother-in-law, George C. Sternberg of Hasbrouch, N. J., was given notice.

J. A. Horsey's Body Arrives.

The body of Josiah A. Horsey, Vice President of the Mexican National Railroad, who died in England, arrived yesterday on the Manitoba. Mr. Horsey died Feb. 25, as a result of a railroad accident at Chelmsford, England. He was seventy-one years old, and for a long time had been prominent in railroad circles. Funeral services will be held at his home, 678 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon. He leaves a wife and three children.

Baby Deserted on a Train.

A nine months old baby, in a basket, was found under a seat on a Boston train that reached the Grand Central Station about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was comfortably clothed in white flannel. The railroad men had it sent to Bellevue Hospital.

SENATOR PLATT IN TOWN.

Will Hold a Sunday Conference with His Lieutenants—A Tangle to Straighten Out.

Senator Thomas C. Platt arrived from Washington last evening to consult with his lieutenants about the legislative programme, which is mixed up just now. It was reported from Albany that Mr. Platt would go to that city to-day to call upon Gov. Black.

Mr. Platt said that when he saw Gov. Black in Washington at the inauguration that he promised to go up to Albany to see him, but that he had made no plans to go up to-day, and that he had no settled intention of so doing.

The regular Sunday school class meeting will be held to-morrow, earlier than usual, for Mr. Platt proposes to return to Washington at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternon.

He said that there was no truth whatever in the stories about friction in the organization.

It was learned that the New York City Republican leaders would take advantage of Senator Platt's visit to make one more onslaught against the passage of the more obnoxious of the Raines law amendments. They are just as bitterly opposed to them as ever. Jacob Worth of Brooklyn, who is still very much agitated over the amendments, went to Albany yesterday.

Controller Palmer and Sheriff Buttling of Brooklyn called on Mr. Platt last night and had a long talk with him, and it is said that they argued the cases of certain applicants for office in Brooklyn, and that they also protested against the Raines amendments.

Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie and Senator Coggeshall were among the "visiting statesmen" last night. Mr. Krum is a member of the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, and he believes in the amendments. He says that they will be carefully examined by his committee, and that work will be begun on them Tuesday.

The Sunday conference will include another discussion of the amendments, as well as another discussion of the Lauterbach Greater New York Police bill. The conference is likely to be largely attended and to be as interesting as any held this year. Relations of certain men to each other in the Republican machine are becoming so strained that a break of some kind is among the probabilities.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Myers.

James Myers, for many years prominent in the wholesale dry goods business in this city, died near midnight of Thursday at the home of his son-in-law, Edwin W. Finch, M. D., in New Rochelle. He had nearly completed his eighty-seventh year. His final illness followed upon a period of declining health, extending through several months. Mr. Myers was born of Dutch ancestry of Revolutionary antecedents, at Herkimer, N. Y. He came to this city at eighteen years of age. By his marked business ability he attracted the attention of men prominent in the dry goods trade, and came into intimate business and social relations with Arthur Tappan, James Suydam, Freeman Rawdon, Neziah Wright, and other recognized financial leaders.

He was for some time, about the year 1860, Vice President of the St. Nicholas Bank. Shortly after the beginning of the civil war he bought out the large business of C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., at 326 to 330 Broadway, and carried it on successfully alone and with his sons, Freeman Rawdon, John K., and the late James S., and other partners, until he retired in 1864.

Mr. Myers was in early manhood a member of the Consistory of the Collegiate Reformed (Dutch) Church of this city, and was later influential in the Eldership of the Reformed Church on the Heights, Brooklyn. He was also at one time President of the Board of Direction of the Reformed (Dutch) Church.

Of his nine children three daughters and five sons survive, among the latter the Rev. Henry V. S. Myers, D. D., and the Rev. Alfred E. Myers of this city.

William Lewis King.

William Lewis King, one of the most prominent citizens and a lifelong resident of Morristown, N. J., died last night at his old Colonial residence, on Morris Street.

Mr. King was born in the same house Jan. 30, 1806, and received his education at the old Morris Academy. At the age of twenty-six he came to New York and secured employment with the firm of Naylor & Co., formerly at 99 John Street, and now at 45 Wall Street. This firm was at the time the New York branch of the old iron and steel merchants, Naylor, Hutchinson, Vickers & Co., of Sheffield, England. About five years later Mr. King acquired an interest in the business, and subsequently became the senior partner. In 1852 he had already amassed a fortune of over $1,000,000, and began to evince an interest in philanthropic affairs. In company with the late Charles Loring Brace, he founded the Children's Aid Society, and was, in fact, the first subscriber to the fund which brought that institution into being. He was active in the affairs of the society until 1868, when he retired to private life.

In 1840 Mr. King married Mary Dabney Hallam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hallam of Stonington, Conn. His wife and three children are dead, and the next of kin is his nephew, Vincent B. King, a broker, of this city.

Laurens Hamilton.

Laurens Hamilton, second son of William Gaston Hamilton, and a great-grandson of Alexander Hamilton, died yesterday at his father's home, 105 East Twenty-third Street, of appendicitis. He fell ill one week ago yesterday, and the disease became so violent that within twenty-four hours an operation became necessary. Mr. Hamilton was twenty-four years and six months old. He was graduated at Yale in 1895. He was a member of the Eta Phi, Psi Upsilon, and Scroll and Key Societies, and was one of the editors of The Yale Daily News. After leaving college he entered the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, where his brother, William P. Hamilton, is Treasurer. He was a member of the University Athletic Club.

The funeral will take place next Monday at 10 A. M., in Calvary Church. The services will be conducted by Bishop Satterlee, formerly rector of the parish, assisted by Dr. Parks, the present rector, and the Rev. Mr. Mansfield of Ramapo, N. Y. The interment will be in Ramapo, in the Hamilton family plot.

Henry S. De Bevoise.

Henry S. De Bevoise, a former Mayor of Long Island City, died yesterday at his home, 589 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, of anaemia. Mr. De Bevoise was born in Newtown, in 1841, and was graduated at the University of the City of New York. Almost immediately after graduation, Mr. De Bevoise became interested in politics, and in 1876 was elected Mayor of Long Island City on the regular Democratic ticket. He was re-elected twice, and each time his election was contested. Latterly he was Secretary of the Bedford Branch of the Charities Board. He was a member of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church. He is survived by his wife and two daughters. The funeral services will be held tomorrow. Burial will be in Greenwood.

James Brinkerhoff Terhune.

James Brinkerhoff Terhune died at his home, 72 Washington Street, Hoboken, on Thursday from prostration, following a paralytic stroke. He was born in this city in 1825 and moved to Hoboken in 1880. He was a member of Hose Company 23 of the Old Volunteer Fire Department. He was a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association. A widow, two sons, and three daughters survive him. The funeral services will be held at his late home to-morrow evening. Interment will be in the New York Cemetery, in Hackensack, on Monday.

Richard Ridgley Ran.

Richard Ridgley Ran, who died at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Peter Rouget, 402 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, will be buried to-day. Mr. Ran was in his eighty-fifth year. For over fifty-seven years he was associated with the Long Island Bible Society, and for seventy-two years he was a member of the New Utrecht Reformed Church.

Mr. Ran was born in Santa Cruz, of American parents, and had lived in New Utrecht since early childhood. He was the first man on Long Island to manufacture soda water. He retired many years ago. His wife died in 1847. He leaves no family.

Mrs. Helen Mason Wood.

A cablegram received by Duncan Wood, 73 Fifth Avenue, Thursday night, from Sorrento, Italy, announced the death in that city of Mrs. Helen Mason Wood, his stepmother, and widow of William Wood, who was at one time a member of the Board of Education and President of the St. Andrew's Society. Mrs. Wood sailed for Europe the latter part of January with her brother-in-law, Louis Wood, and the Misses Wood, intending to remain until Autumn. She was the third wife of William Wood, and married him eight years ago. She was about sixty years old.

Mrs. Sarah E. Bellamy.

Mrs. Sarah E. Bellamy, wife of William H. Bellamy, died of pneumonia at her home, 101 West Sixty-eighth Street, yesterday, after a week's illness. She was the daughter of the late Robert Mackenzie, and was born in this city. In 1887 she was married to Mr. Bellamy, who has been prominent in Republican politics for some years. The funeral will be held at her late home at 8 o'clock this evening.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES EDDY, founder of the Eddy Stove Works, Troy, N. Y., died at Newfield, Conn., yesterday, aged eighty-one years.

WILLIAM H. VANDERVEER, one of the oldest hotel proprietors of Coney Island, died at his hotel yesterday, in his seventieth year. He had been at the island since 1876, and was the first Chief of the Coney Island Fire Department, and a member of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association. He is survived by three sons and one daughter. The funeral will be held to-morrow.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Our habits tend to kill the hair and turn it gray too early. Save the color and beauty of your hair by using PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, on March 18, David Campbell, in the 59th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 47 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, March 20, at 8 o'clock. Interment private. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DOW.—Entered into eternal life, Mary Gayer Dow, beloved wife of Alexander Dow, after a short illness, March 18, at her late residence, 1 West 88d St.
Funeral private. Charleston papers please copy.

HALSTED.—At Ridgewood, N. J., March 19, Ammi B. Halsted, in his fifty-second year. Services will be held at the Ridgewood Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday, March 21, at 3:30 P. M. Train leaves foot of Chambers St. at 2:15 P. M.

HAMILTON.—On March 19, 1897, at 105 East 21st St., New York, Laurens Hamilton, son of William Gaston and the late Helen M. Pierson Hamilton, in his 25th year.
Funeral service will be held in Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., Monday, March 22, at 10 A.M. Interment at Ramapo, N. Y. Special train will leave foot West 23d St. after service.

HORSEY.—Josiah A. Horsey.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 678 Prospect Place, near Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday afternoon, March 21, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

KING.—At Morristown, N. J., March 18, 1897, William L. King, in the ninety-second year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the South St. Presbyterian Church on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LINN.—At Hamburg, N. J., on Thursday, March 18, Martha E. Linn.
Funeral at 2 o'clock, Monday, from her late residence.

MURRAY.—Gertrude Barnard, widow of Wisner Murray, and daughter of the late Chauncey Barnard, on Thursday, March 18.
Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Sunday, March 21, at 3 P. M.

MYERS.—On Thursday, March 18, 1897, at the home of his son-in-law, E. W. Finch, M. D., New Rochelle, N. Y., James Myers, formerly of Brooklyn, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.
Funeral services at 10:45 A. M. Monday, 22d inst., from the Presbyterian Church of New Rochelle. Carriages will meet the train leaving Grand Central Station at 10:00 A. M.

TERHUNE.—James B. Terhune, Thursday, March 18, 1897, in the seventy-second year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 72 Washington St., Hoboken, Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends and members of Exempt and Volunteer Firemen's Associations are invited to attend the services. Interment private.

WOOD.—Suddenly, at Sorrento, Italy, Helen Mason, widow of the late William Wood

The pious care be ours the dead to burn.—U. S. CREMATION CO., (LD.,) 62 East Houston St., New York. Write for pamphlets.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

|

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
57 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 387 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and orders executed at the New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, or the American Loan and Trust Company, 53 State Street, Boston, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE, } Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

Metropolitan Trust Co.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Nos. 37 & 39 Wall St.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
SURPLUS $1,000,000
Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Receives deposits of money on interest and acts as trustee for corporations and individuals on favorable terms.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHARLES M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Assistant Secretary.

Office of the Canton Co. of Baltimore.
N. E. Cor. Toone and Second Sts.,
Canton, Baltimore Co., Md.,
March 6 1897.

By resolution of the Directors notice is hereby given to the Stockholders that twenty-five thousand dollars will be expended in the purchase of Shares of Capital Stock of the Canton Company of Baltimore.

All offers to sell must be in writing, and inclosed in sealed envelopes, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 30th day of March, 1897, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of Shares offered at the lowest prices. The Company, however, reserves the right to reject any or all offers.

Such Stock when purchased will be canceled in accordance with the Charter.

W. B. BROOKS, Jr.,
President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE
Second Avenue Railroad Company,
NEW YORK March 18th, 1897.

The annual election for directors and inspectors of the election of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the ensuing year will be held on Monday, April 5, 1897, at the office of the company, 96th St. and Second Av.

Polls open 10 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 o'clock noon, unless in the meantime fifteen minutes elapse without any vote being offered, when the polls may be closed by the inspectors.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 27th, and reopened in the morning of April 6th, 1897.

JOHN B. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, 37 and 39 Liberty St., New York. New York, March 6th, 1897.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 5th, 1897, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 20th and reopened on April 6th.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, March 16, 1897.

For the purposes of special meetings of the Stockholders of this Company, called to be held on the 20th day of May next, the Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 20th inst., to be reopened on the morning of Friday the 21st day of May next.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

Yesterday was rather discouraging for Wall Street bull pools. With but one or two unimportant exceptions the whole stock list declined. For the most part losses were fractional, but some were attended by transactions and circumstances of more than passing consequence.

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Less than 200,000 shares of stock were traded in, Sugar Trust keeping the lead in volume of transactions. It fluctuated over a range of about a point and a half, closing at fractionally the lowest figure of the day. There is in Wall Street a growing suspicion that the trust is a trifle too anxious to have the public believe that the pending tariff schedules are unsatisfactory to it. Veterans in the sugar trade say it is easy to detect in the Tariff bill, as it has been drawn, certain adroit provisions which can be at the proper time made immensely beneficial to the trust. However this may be, it is certain that for some time past the speculative short interest in Sugar Trust stock has been unwieldy.

***

Most interesting in the course of yesterday's market was the development of sudden weakness in the anthracite coal shares. On 700 shares Delaware and Hudson fell a point and a half. But Jersey Central, far more active, was much more lively. About 13,000 shares were traded in, and the net change for the day was about 3 points. The last price of the day was the lowest. Long stock seemed to be sold. Recently conspicuous supporting orders disappeared. Stop orders may have been caught.

***

Wall Street gave much attention to this Jersey Central incident. In some quarters much surprise was occasioned by it. The company is soon to act upon its next dividend, and rumors in free circulation have it that actual conditions will be faced and a reduction made. It is only evasion, however, for anybody to talk about the possibility of changing a dividend being responsible for the recent weakness in Jersey Central securities. The trouble with Jersey Central is chiefly that its affairs have been conducted along lines of mystery, and that disclosures of inside facts have been surprising enough to shake confidence.

***

Some of the conspicuous Vanderbilt stocks shared in yesterday's weakness. None of them receded much, and no decline involved discouragement. The fact is that most of these stocks have been rushed upward without at any time experiencing a reaction, and something of a set-back is only natural, and may even be beneficial.

***

Western Union was weak on the declaration by the Stock Exchange of its intention to deprive the company of the privileges the company has so long profited by in reporting and selling to outsiders the official quotations of the Exchange. This policy is more a threat than an actuality, however, and it may be that in the annual election on the Stock Exchange a month or so hence the quotation issue may be raised in an aggressive contest.

***

Government bonds were steady. The 5s declined ⅛. There were sales of $1,000 5s, coupon, at 113⅞, and $25,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123½.

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In State bonds, $40,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 63@63⅛, and $500 do at 63½.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chicago Gas	½	Nat. Lead	⅜
O. S. L., W. I.	⅛	N. J. Central	2⅛

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
Can Southern	1⅝	Nor. Pacific	⅞
Cen ral Pacific	¾	Nor. Pacific pf.	⅝
Chi & Northwest	1	P. & R. 1st pf., W. I.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	St. P. & Omaha	¾
Del. & Hudson	1⅜	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅜
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Gen. Electric	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞
Ill. Central	½	West. Union	1½
L. E. & W. pf.	1½		
Met. Traction	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

H. & T. 1st 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½
Norf. & South. 1st	1	West. Nor. Car 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

R. I. deb. 5s	1½	P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	1½
Stand. R. & T. inc.	1¾	T., P. & W. 1st	6⅛

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 8½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $84,267,238; balances, $5,698,581; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $684,885.

Money on call in London 1¼@1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates unchanged at $4.86½ for sixty days, $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85½ for sixty-day bills, $4.87@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84½@$4.84¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—Par @5c premium. San Francisco—Sight 15c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par to 25c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62¾@62¾. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 62⅝ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48½@49½.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 455,033.63 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28⅝d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Exports, Jan. 1 to date	$916,606
Imports in the same period	909,959
Net exports	$6,647
Net imports, 1896	3,996,469
Net exports, 1895	18,132,073
Net exports, 1894	5,081,902
Net exports, 1893	28,328,997

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alamo sold at .05, 200 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 200 shares Horn Silver at 1.75, and 600 shares Pharmacist at .14.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were a fraction lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Erie first preferred, 1½, to 34½; Illinois Central, ½, to 98½; New York Central, ¼, to 102¼; Reading, ⅛, to 12⅛, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 50⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 51⅜, Erie at 14½, St. Paul at 80, Pennsylvania at 54⅝, and Atchison at 14⅝. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111⅞, for money, and were unchanged at 111 15-16 for the account.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly Review of Trade will say to-day:

Though steadily increasing, business is still much below its volume in former years of prosperity, and many express disappointment. Yet there is some gain every week, with more hands at work, and more mills in operation, and the sure result, larger purchases for consumption, cannot be long delayed. In some branches it is felt already. There is larger distribution of finished products, and the demand for commercial loans has sharply increased, especially in dry goods and the iron and steel branches. At this city there has also been an abnormal demand, owing to the senseless craze of dealers to get imported goods out of the warehouses, as if it were possible to pass a new tariff bill between breakfast and lunch time. Business payments have been more satisfactory than usual, and the state of foreign exchanges is still without any unfavorable feature, notwithstanding the uncertain aspect of European affairs. Larke foreign sales of stock have not affected the market.

The progress of the iron and steel industry is hindered by uncertainty regarding the cost of lake ore for the coming year, though the repeated adjournment of producers' meetings is interpreted as evidence that agreement will be ultimately reached. While there is no great activity in finished products, the demand steadily increases.

Although shipments of boots and shoes are almost as large as in any previous year, only 1,147 cases smaller than in 1895 in March thus far, and only 4,801 cases smaller than in 1893 for the same weeks, it is announced that one or two of the largest works have closed for want of orders. At the same time many other concerns are taking very large orders, it is claimed, at prices below those generally quoted. No change whatever appears in quotations of leather this week, and the Chicago market for hides fluctuates without definite tendency, although the slight changes reported are downward. While manufacturers of cotton goods are looking forward with much confidence, the present demand is not equal to expectations, nor has the curtailment in production of print cloths accomplished the desired change in condition. The buying of wool, mainly of a speculative character, in expectation of new duties, continues remarkably large.

The volume of business indicated by Clearing House exchanges is smaller than last year, as might be expected, since it relates in part to the transactions of some months ago, and at such a time as this bears no accurate relation to the new business placed in orders by manufacturers and traders. The average of daily exchanges for the month is 3.3 per cent. less than last year, and 27.6 per cent. less than in 1892. The failures for two weeks of March show liabilities aggregating $4,997,301, against $6,790,397 last year, and $7,372,471 in 1895, and $4,835,140 in 1894. Manufacturing were $2,126,279, against $2,599,638 last year, and $4,672,554 in 1895, while trading were $2,717,565, against $4,063,959 last year, and $2,574,917 in 1895. Failures for the week have been 216 in the United States, against 261 last year, and 50 in Canada, against 49 last year.

***

Bradstreet's to-day will say:

Another week of irregular trade brings an element of disturbance in the outlook for a fight over the new tariff bill, and the disappointment among manufacturers of woolen goods, silks, cutlery, and other lines at various tariff schedules. Spring trade in jobbing lines is over, collections are slow, and at many points there is no change in demand or supply, except a request is for cheaper grades of goods. Threatened overflows in the Central and Southern Mississippi Valley have restricted the country order trade, and rain and high water have exercised a similar influence in the Ohio Valley and in South Atlantic and Gulf States. The movement of general merchandise is also checked at the Northwest by unfavorable weather. Deep snows in Western Minnesota and the Eastern Dakotas have almost suspended business in that region, and railway traffic is at a standstill. South Dakota live stock has not wintered as well as usual, and heavy losses are reported. The demand for cotton goods is disappointing, and manufacturers have moved some lines only at concessions in price. Iron and steel industries appear less likely to expand in the near future. Practically lower prices for Bessemer pig and for billets seem to have been the result of speculative overpurchasing at the late revival in expectation of an advance, which has not shown itself. Delay in fixing lake ore prices has also had an influence. There is less demand for American iron and steel for export, particularly for Northern products.

At most of the larger centres the feeling of encouragement is stronger among merchants at the prospect for continued improvement in trade, yet the increase in volume of business in dry goods, groceries, hats, and clothing compared with preceding weeks and with like weeks in previous years does not equal anticipations. There is an improvement in demand for wool, for which prices are higher. Eastern wool manufacturers report more inquiry for goods, though the condition of this industry still leaves much to be desired. Prospects of the wheat crop in the State of Washington are excellent. The newly developed Pacific coast export trade is marked by a shipment of doors, sash, and finishing lumber from Tacoma to South Africa, and trade advices from Texas are more favorable than for a month.

The tendency of business failures continues to be to decrease in number, the total for the week being 231, compared with 227 last week and larger than in preceding weeks, 300 in the third week of March, 1806, 252 in 1895, and 197 in the corresponding week of 1894.

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its weekly review of the state of trade The Engineering and Mining Journal will say to-day:

The anthracite coal trade is very dull, a condition which is, however, not to be wondered at when the governing circumstances are taken into consideration. The weather is not at all wintry, and the consumption of fuel has been considerably lessened in consequence.

Buyers are expecting concessions in prices to be openly announced, and some of the producers stand ready to grant them, on the ground that it is better to get a little less money per ton, but to sell a good many more tons than they have been doing. Even on the present restricted output of 2,500,000 tons per month, they are obliged to stock much of the coal up because the market is unable to absorb it. They argue that it would be far more profitable to dispose of all this coal and much more besides at a slightly lower figure than is being held to now. Such a proposed circular would be about as follows, free on board, tidewater, including the usual fifteen-cent commission; broken and chestnut, $3.50; egg, $3.75, and stove, $4 per ton. In June these prices would be increased 25 cents a ton, making them equal to the present (July) circular. By August or September another twenty-five-cent increase could be made. The interests that are opposed to Spring prices this year desire to so shape the coal business that the average price realized at tidewater for the year on the domestic sizes—chestnut, egg, stove, and broken—shall be $4 per ton. Now that the trade has by the greatest effort approached, yet by no means reached, this point, they are loath to allow it to recede, believing the old difficulties will be in the way again when the advance is to be made. So far as can be learned, the probability is that the present circular will not be altered.

The figures that have been given out as the tonnage for the month of February are 2,519,000 tons, a remarkably close observance of the predetermined output. Taken in connection with the January figures, however, it gives, in round numbers, 360,000 tons above the 5,000,000 tons basis for the two months.

***

In the Eastern soft coal trade there is not much change to note this week. Trade continues in about the same volume that our last issue noted, but although the tonnage showings have not decreased to any extent, there is a feeling of dullness which is probably due to lack of continued improvement, which the season of the year rather leads people to expect. There have been some rumors during the week of a further reduction in rail tariffs by the Pennsylvania Railroad, but it is thought these reductions, if made, are upon certain classes of trade, which does not affect the general bulk. The one thing that it seems to point out is that the Pennsylvania Railroad is prepared to make further reductions in its tariff, if necessary. It is understood that $1.30, free on board, Philadelphia, and $1.90, free on board the New York Harbor shipping port, has been made on coals coming to tidewater over this road, and one would think that this must call for as low a freight as any railroad would care to name on the same mileage. It is said that the Chesapeake and Ohio has been putting West Virginia coal at Newport News at a freight rate of 90 cents a ton.

New York Harbor trade is about the only tidewater business that holds its own, sufficient orders apparently coming into the hands of shippers to take care of coal consigned to the New York Harbor shipping ports.

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The iron market has had a quiet week, and the general disposition is to wait further developments before increasing production. Sales of Bessemer pig have been reported light everywhere, but there is a slightly increased movement in foundry irons. The only department showing much sign of activity is in bridge and structural material; it is understood that a good deal of construction work will soon be in hand, especially in the East. The West does not show much improvement as yet.

The rail market is quiet, and is experiencing rather a reaction from the late activity. Few new contracts are reported, and it is even said that some of the contracts made at the lowest rates were speculative in their nature, and that there may be re-sales before long. This is quite possible, but still lacks confirmation.

Exports have been checked a little by rising ocean freight rates, though pig iron continues to go abroad. Our British contemporaries are inclined to doubt the placing of orders there for American steel rails; but we have the best authority for saying that large contracts for rails for export to Europe have actually been taken, though naturally the particulars are not given by the companies which will make the rails.

TARIFF AND BUSINESS.

A Boston bank President said to-day that they pretended that money was firmer, but for his part he would rather let money four to five months now than a short time since. The tariff scare had precipitated a demand for money to pay for foreign goods and duties which he expected to witness two months hence, and he thought money would be easier by and by in consequence. His observation had been that tariff agitation did not bring a revival of business, and, therefore, he did not see what was to supplement the present demand after it had ceased.—Boston Herald.

THE TELEPHONE'S EFFECTS.

A New England economist remarks: "It goes without saying that the long distance telephone diminishes passenger traffic on the railroads, not to say hotel custom and the use of the mails, as well as that of the telegraph. What, with the telephone, electric traction, and the bicycle, tremendous changes have been wrought in the line of transportation and communication. And yet so few people, comparatively, employ the telephone or utilize the bicycle or ride upon the street cars, and so little commodity freight is moved by electricity that it is believed that travel and communication by old methods continue to increase in the country as a whole."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	202	206
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	180	182
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	68	71
Brooklyn Elevated	4	6
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	72	74
Buffalo Street Railway, 1st consols	106	108
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	353
42d St., Man. & St Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	61	64
Kings County Traction	40	42
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue Railroad stock	125	145
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	196	200
Third Avenue Railroad	161	162
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	21½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	94	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	64	67
Hoboken Ferry 5s	97	99
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	50	55
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	63	65
Union Ferry stock	62	63
Union Ferry 5s	102½	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92	93½
Indianapolis Gas stock	131	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	106	108
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	76

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	72	74
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	207	210
Grand Rapids Gas stock	61	63
Mutual Gas Co of New York	238	243
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	54	54½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	89	90
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	107	108
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	98½	99½
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	80
Standard Gas, New York	86	88
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	110	111
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	111	113
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	67	69
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	93	95

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	29	32
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	25
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	68	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	99
Lorillard Company pf	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	48	52
Michigan Penin. Car 5 p c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	18
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	3	4
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	272	273½
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf	38	43
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf	72	74
Wagner Car Company	156½	157½
Worthington Pump pf	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	65	68
Madison Square Garden stock	2	8
Madison Square Garden 2d	60	69
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	49
New York & New Jersey Tel.	130	132
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	98½	98½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	17½	18
Trow Directory pf	31	35

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	220
American Exchange	175	Market & Fulton	210
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	185
Butchers & Drovers'	125	Mechanics & Trad.	130
Central National	160	Mercantile	160
Chase National	400	Merchants'	140
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chemical	1000	Metropolis	425
City	500	Nassau	155
Citizens'	125	National Union	200
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	206	New York	235
Continental	133	New York County	685
Corn Exchange	283	New York Nat. Ex.	135
Fifth Avenue	2900	Pacific	170
First Nat. of S. I.	12	Park	265
Fourth National	178	People's	210
Gallatin National	310	Phenix	104
Garfield National	500	Republic	150
German American	110	Seaboard National	160
Germania	350	Second National	425
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	100
Hanover	320	Shoe & Leather	90
Hudson River	155	State of New York	114
Importers & Traders'	525	Tradesmen's	90
Irving	140	United States Nat.	175
Leather Manufac's.	185	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114

There was a sale of 40 shares of Nassau at 155.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	*.04	.04
Belcher	.18	.19
Best & Belcher	.68	.68
Choliar	1.10	1.00
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.20
Crown Point	.19	.20
Gould & Curry	.30	.30
Hale & Norcross	.84	.85
Mexican	.26	.28
Ophir	.91	.91
Potosi	.36	.33
Savage	.30	.30
Sierra Nevada	.27	.26
Standard	1.65	1.60
Union Consolidated	.27	.27
Utah	*.06	.05
Yellow Jacket	.27	.27

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alamo	.06	.05
Anaconda	.54	.53¾
Argentum	.29½	.27
Blue Bell	.05½	.05½
Consolidated	.10¼	.10½
Elkton	1.25½	1.25½
Gibson	.25	.27½
Golden Fleece	.30	.30
Grouse	.07	.07
Isabella	.43¼	.42½
Jefferson	.10½	.11
Pharmacist	.14	.13¾
Portland	.82	.83
Rosa	.09	.09¼
Union	.22	.21½
Work	.07	.07

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., March 19.—Trading interest centred in Centennial to a large extent. Over 4,000 shares of this stock were turned in the morning dealings, the price coming down from 7⅝ to 6¼. Assessment talk explains it. The price rallied to 7¼ in the afternoon. Montana was quiet, but recorded a gain from 125 to 126½, subsequently losing to 125⅝ at the close. Copper shares were dull, but Pioneer and Gold Coin continued prominent and strong at 6¼ and 4⅛ respectively. There seemed to be a copious supply of Pioneer, however, and the price receded to 6 at the close. The general market was quiet, and was almost lacking in interest.

Railroads.

Atchison, new	11¾	12
Atchison preferred	22¾	23
Boston & Albany	210	..
Boston & Lowell	213	214
Boston & Maine	160½	..
Boston & Providence	299½	..
Central Massachusetts	10	11
Central Massachusetts preferred	56	58
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	77⅝	77⅝
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	105	105⅝
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	100
Chicago & West Michigan	6	..
Cleveland, Canton & S. pf.	25	50
Fitchburg preferred	92¾	93
Flint & Pere Marquette preferred	32¼	35
Maine Central	122	125
Mexican Central	8	8⅛
New England preferred	59	60
New York & New Haven		173
Old Colony	177¾	..
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	16¾	17
Union Pacific	6¾	7
West End	69	71
West End preferred	91½	92
Wisconsin Central	2	..

Bonds.

American Bell Telephone 7s	103½	104
Atchison 4s, new	80	..
Atchison adjustment 4s	46½	47
Boston Electric Light 5s	103½	..
Boston United Gas 1st 5s	..	83
Boston United Gas 2d 5s	..	65
Boston & Maine R. R. 6s	117	..
Boston & Maine R. non-ex. 6s	107	..
Chicago, Burlington & North. 1st 5s	104	..
Chicago, Burlington & North. 2d os.	99¾	99¾
Chicago, Burlington & Q. con. 1st 7s	116	..
Chicago, Burlington & Q. conv. 5s	101½	102
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Dub. 6s	121½	..
C., M. & St. P. W. V. 6s	117	121
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards 5s	103	103½
Chicago & N. Mich. 5s	43	..
Chicago & W. Mich. 5s	52	60
Con. of Vt. 1st 5s	55	..
Detroit, Lansing & N. 7s	56	..
Free Elk & M. V. 1st 6s	128	..
Free Elk & M. V. Uns. 6s	127	..
K. C., Clinton & Spr. 5s	50	..
K. C., F. S. & G. 7s	108	..
K. C., F. S. & M. 6s	80	..
K. C., M. & B. 4s	68	70
K. C. & B. ins. 5s	23½	24
K. C., St. Jo. & C. B. 7s	121½	..
Lit. Rock & Ft. Smith 7s	..	90
Louis., Ev. & St. L. 1st 6s	100	..
Marq., Ho. & Onton. 6s	107	..
Mex. Cen. con. 4s	..	67
Mex. Cen. 1st, con. inc. 3s	107	107½
Mex. Cen. 2d con. inc. 3s	..	8
N. Y. & N. E. 7s, ex coup	120	..
N. Y. & N. E. 6s ex coup	113½	114
Ogdens. & L. Cham. 6s	80	..
Ore. Short Line & U. N. 5s	76½	..
Wis. Cen. 5s	39	40
Wis. Cen. inc. 5s	5	..

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	..	1
Arnold	3¼	3½
Atlantic	21	22
Bonanza	45	..
Boston & Cripple Creek	12½	20
Boston & Montana	125⅞	123⅞
Butte & Boston, 3d as. pd.	18⅞	18⅞
Calumet & Hecla	377½	380
Centennial	7⅞	7¼
Copper Falls	4⅞	..
Franklin	11	11½
Gold Coin Mines	4 1-16	4⅜
Humboldt	55	60
Kearsarge	17¾	18
Napa, (quicksilver)	6½	7
Osceola	31½	32
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅞	6¼
Quincy	107	109
Quincy scrip, 3d ins. pd.	100	..
Santa Ysabel, (gold)	12⅝	13
Tamarack	119	120
Tamarack, Jr.	17½	18
Tecumseh	2⅜	..
Wolverine	9½	10

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Tel.	221½	222¾
Dominion Coal	7	7¼
Dominion Coal pf.	8	8
Edison Elec. Illum.	145	153
Erie Tel.	..	66½
General Electric	34¼	34⅝
General Electric pf.	75	77
Illinois Steel	3½	3⅝

THE STATE BANKS

STATEMENTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MARCH 16, 1897.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the sixteenth day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,127,209.26
Overdrafts		322.02
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,169,361.10
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		707,286.17
Specie		2,381,318.21
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		4,725,927.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$4,454,376.38	
Other items carried as cash	57,684.64	
		4,512,061.02
		$32,523,584.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	229,254.66
Due depositors	15,707,710.26
Due trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers, and savings banks	12,831,976.86
Unpaid dividends	4,643.00
	$32,523,584.78

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 18th day of March, 1897, before me.
CHAS. D. CHICHESTER.
Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL BANK

at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$905,636.01
Overdrafts		1,272.35
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$21,330.41	
Due from approved reserved agents	190,512.73	
		211,843.14
Other real estate		5,000.00
Stocks and bonds		23,972.50
Specie		33,109.29
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		53,148.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$47,764.48	
Other items carried as cash	3,674.85	
		51,439.33
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures		8,500.00
		$1,293,980.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	60,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	19,346.08
Due depositors	1,014,634.54
	$1,293,980.62

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JAMES McCLENAHAN, President, and WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier, of the Mutual Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 481 8th Ave., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponent's knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponent's personal supervision, and Henry Steers, the President, is absent and cannot join in this report.
Subscribed and sworn to by deponent the 18th day of March, 1897, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOE W. SWAINE,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK

at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,561,073.48
Overdrafts		13.12
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		240,419.37
Real estate		12,400.00
Stocks and bonds		137,393.75
Specie		258,139.87
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		599,224.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$1,103,883.66	
Other items carried as cash	4,894.76—	1,108,778.42
		$4,918,442.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	30,353.75
Due depositors	3,473,645.14
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers and savings banks	414,143.87
Unpaid dividends	299.25
	$4,918,442.01

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
H. ROCHOLL, President, and J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier of the German-American Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 23 Broad Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponent's knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponent's personal supervision, and Henry Steers, the President, is absent and cannot join in this report.
Subscribed and sworn to by deponent the 18th day of March, 1897, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOHN A. WILLIAMS,
Notary Public Kings Co.,
Ctf. filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK

at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$853,101.03
Overdrafts		197.98
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$43,326.07	
Due from approved reserved agents	113,087.37—	156,413.44
Banking house and lot	45,000.00	
Other real estate	1,075.00—	46,075.00
Stocks and bonds		124,992.02
Specie		114,211.00
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of national banks		48,250.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	71,449.19	
Other items carried as cash	146.38—	71,595.57
Total		$1,414,836.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	218,983.58
Due depositors	1,095,770.46
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	82.00
Total	$1,414,836.04

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier of the Eleventh Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponent's knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponent's personal supervision, and Henry Steers, the President, is absent and cannot join in this report.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by deponent the 18th day of March, 1897, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] THOS. B. ROBERTSON,
Notary Public, (31,) New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK

at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,203,980.62
Overdrafts		1,000.00
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$1,553.62	
Due from approved reserved agents	49,843.50	
		51,397.12
Real estate		46,000.00
Bonds and mortgages owned		25,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		57,275.44
United States legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		88,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$41,933.46	
Other items carried as cash	463.57	
		42,397.03
Furniture and fixtures		4,500.00
Total		$1,277,825.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	14,696.14
Due depositors	$990,238.57
Due trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers and savings banks	22,666.47
	1,012,905.04
Unpaid dividends	224.06
Total	$1,277,825.24

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
DAVID E. PORTER, President, and EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier, of Hamilton Bank of New York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 West 125th St., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
DAVID E. PORTER, President.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 19th day of March, 1897, before me.
JOSEPH P. FORTER,
Notary Public, (No. 44,) N. Y. Co., N. Y.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE HUDSON RIVER BANK

at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$809,999.53
Overdrafts		2,282.49
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$118,907.75	
Due from approved reserved agents	215,613.21—	334,520.96
Banking house and lot		100,000.00
Other mortgages owned		62,900.00
Stocks and bonds		59,110.41
Specie		34,045.54
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		87,838.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$47,117.56	
Other items carried as cash	4,179.33—	51,296.89
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Safe deposit vault		20,000.00
		$1,561,993.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	150,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	31,356.79
Due depositors	1,180,292.09
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers, and savings banks	239.94
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	105.00
	$1,561,993.82

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President, and PETER SNYDER, Cashier, of the Hudson River Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 260 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the sixteenth day of March, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the sixteenth day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the nineteenth day of March, 1897, before me.
C. B. GARDNER,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public for Kings Co.,
Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE NINETEENTH WARD BANK

at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$460,167.80
Liability of Directors		25,050.00
Overdrafts		438.00
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$129,801.18	
Due from approved reserved agents	111,923.05—	241,724.23
Other real estate		36,151.35
Other mortgages owned		1,737.50
Stocks and bonds		74,793.38
Specie		15,519.93
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of national banks		142,468.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$41,097.95	
Other items carried as cash	577.75—	41,675.70
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Furniture and fixtures		3,800.00
		$1,043,525.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and takes paid	4,408.82
Due depositors	913,111.59
Due trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers, and savings banks	6,005.48
	$1,043,525.89

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
SAM'L H. RATHBONE, President, and LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier, of Nineteenth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 953 Third Av., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision, and Henry Steers, the President, is absent and cannot join in this report.
SAM'L H. RATHBONE, President.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 19th day of March, 1897, before me.
SEBASTIAN ROGGEMANN,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, Queens Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
UNION SQUARE BANK

at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans from discounts		$1,881,960.13
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$129,055.85	
Due from approved reserved agents	227,727.55	
		356,783.40
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		47,989.32
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		248,179.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	110,369.99	
Other items carried as cash	4,410.42	
		114,780.41
		$2,650,092.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and takes paid	55,904.19
Due depositors	2,194,788.07
	$2,650,092.26

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FREDERICK WAGNER, President, and JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier, of the Union Square Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 8 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision, and Henry Steers, the President, is absent and cannot join in this report.
FREDERICK WAGNER, President.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 18th day of March, 1897, before me.
(Signed) LOUIS A. FAHS,
Notary Public, N. Y. City and County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$458,797.76
Due from approved reserved agents	183,553.14
Banking house and lot	16,000.00
Stocks and bonds	415,084.46
Specie	101,220.04
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	60,655.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	34,441.85
	$1,264,752.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	165,477.07
Due depositors	828,281.12
Due trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers, and savings banks	70,999.06
Amount due, not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	15.00
	$1,264,752.25

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
JOHN S. McLEAN, President, and WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier, of the Greenwich Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 402 Hudson Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
JOHN S. McLEAN, President.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.
[Seal of Notary.]
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 19th day of March, 1897, before me.
WM. JNO. BARR, Notary Public, (25,)
New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
NASSAU BANK, NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,308,456.77
Overdrafts		648.75
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers for collections		363,780.34
Real estate		49,800.00
Mortgages owned		1,500.00
U. S. and other bonds		71,420.00
Specie		187,955.90
U. S. legal tenders and notes of National banks		870,624,00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		257,500.25
Furniture and fixtures		6,000.00
		$4,117,495.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	32,413.69
Due depositors	3,324,508.89
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	6,479.05
Undivided dividends	134.00
Collateral account	3,959.38
	$4,117,495.01

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FRANCIS M. HARRIS, President, and WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier, of the Nassau Bank, New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 9 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
F. M. HARRIS, President.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 19th day of March, 1897, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] RAPHAEL M. MATTESON,
(47.) Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
PACIFIC BANK, New York,

at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,464,388.00
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		411,520.06
Banking house and lot	$120,000.00	
Other real estate	8,968.00	
		128,968.00
Bonds		47,430.65
Specie		430,332.54
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		530,458.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$184,845.38	
Other items carried as cash	16,640.45	
		201,485.83
		$4,214,583.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$422,700.00
Surplus fund	205,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	285,422.29
Due depositors	3,300,777.79
Unpaid dividends	683.00
	$4,214,583.08

H. B. BRUNDRETT, President.
SAM'L C. MERWIN, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF RICHMOND COUNTY ROAD BONDS. SERIES I.

NOTICE is hereby given, under and pursuant to Chapter 555, Laws of 1890, and pursuant to resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, New York, that the said Board of Supervisors proposes to borrow on the credit of said County the sum of twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars, for the purpose of keeping and maintaining in good order and repair county roads in said county, and to issue bonds to secure such loan.

Said bonds will be either couponed or registered bonds, as desired, of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable in gold coin, and will bear date June 1, 1897, and will fall due and become payable twenty-five years from their date, interest thereon payable semi-annually.

Said bonds will be sold to the person or persons bidding the highest sum (not less than par) and offering to accept the lowest rate of interest (not exceeding the legal rate) for the whole or any part of said bonds.

The same will be sold upon sealed bids, to be opened on the 14th day of April, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Board of Supervisors, Savings Bank Building, Stapleton, Staten Island, under terms of sale which may be obtained from the undersigned upon application.

The board expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.—Dated Stapleton, N. Y., March 15, 1897.

FRANKLIN C. VITT, Clerk.

NOTICE OF SALE OF RICHMOND COUNTY ROAD BONDS. SERIES G, NOS. 251 TO 440.

NOTICE is hereby given, under and pursuant to Chapter 555, Laws of 1890, and pursuant to certain resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, New York, that the said Board of Supervisors proposes to borrow on the credit of the county the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand ($190,000) dollars, for the purpose of improving county roads in said county, and to issue bonds to secure such loan.

Said bonds will be either couponed or registered, as desired, of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable in gold coin, and will bear date June 1st, 1897, and fall due and become payable twenty-five years from their date, interest thereon payable semi-annually.

Said bonds will be sold to the person or persons bidding the highest sum (not less than par) and offering to accept the lowest rate of interest (not exceeding the legal rate) for the whole or any part of said bonds.

The same will be sold upon sealed bids, to be opened on the 14th day of April, 1897, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Board of Supervisors, Savings Bank Building, Stapleton, Staten Island, under terms of sale which may be obtained from the undersigned upon application.

The board expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.—Dated Stapleton, N. Y., March 15, 1897.

FRANKLIN C. VITT, Clerk.

TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS for Electric Wiring.—Sealed proposals for furnishing materials and performing the labor required for the installation of new electric-lighting mains for the Male Department, Manhattan State Hospital, at Ward's Island, N. Y., in accordance with the several drawings and specifications, may be sent by mail or delivered in person, up to 4:30 P. M. March 25, 1897, to the undersigned, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals. Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the electric-wiring business, and be able to refer to work of a similar character performed by them elsewhere. Proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by a bond of an approved surety company, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer, if accepted. Drawings and specifications may be seen, and forms of proposals obtained, at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., and at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State. HENRY E. HOWLAND, President Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals for furnishing fresh and salt meats, oysters and clams, fresh cow's milk, and condensed milk for the Manhattan State Hospital, New York City, for a period of six months from April 1, 1897, may be sent by mail or delivered in person, up to 4:30 P. M. March 25, 1897, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all bids. Parties submitting bids must be actual dealers in the commodities for which they bid. Full specifications may be obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any and all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State. HENRY E. HOWLAND, President Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, March 19, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
147	150	8	Adams Express	149	149	149	149	.....
12⅜	13	1,810	American Spirits Mfg.	13	13	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
32½	33½	300	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	32⅜	33	32⅜	32⅜	— ¾
114	114⅛	26,398	American Sugar Refs.	114	115⅜	114	114⅛	— ⅛
103½	104¼	436	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	104	104¼	104	104	— ⅛
87	89	25	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	88½	89½	88½	89½	.....
76½	77	1,000	American Tobacco	76¾	77	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
11⅜	11⅞	500	At., T. & S. F.	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	23	1,918	At., T. & S. F. pf.	23½	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	.....
9⅝	10¼	100	Bay State Gas	10	10	10	10	.....
98	99	215	Brooklyn Union Gas	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	.....
71	...	2	Bur., C. R. & North	70	70	70	70	.....
49⅞	50	2,763	Canada Southern	50⅝	50⅜	50	50	—⅛
8⅛	9	100	Central Pacific	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17½	17⅝	886	Chesapeake & Ohio	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
166	172	50	Chicago & Alton	166½	169¾	166½	169¾	.....
77⅞	77⅝	10,075	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	77⅝	78⅜	77⅝	77½	— ⅛
70⅜	70½	22,767	Chicago Gas	79½	80¼	79½	79½	+ ⅛
77¼	77⅞	15,605	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	78½	78½	77¾	77¾	— ⅛
137½	138½	150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	138	138	138	138	— ¼
108⅝	108⅞	3,625	Chicago & Northw.	109¾	110¼	108¾	108¾	—1
155	160	5	Chicago & Northw. pf.	156	156	156	156	.....
68⅜	68⅞	3,020	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	69¼	69¼	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛
30¼	31	3,885	C., C., C. & St. L.	32½	32⅞	31	31	—1⅛
77	85	5	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	.....
⅜	3⅞	10	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	.....
157½	150	1,058	Consolidated Gas Co.	159¼	159¼	158	158	—1⅜
107¾	108¼	880	Delaware & Hudson	109	109	107¾	107¾	—1⅝
40¼	41¼	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
7⅞	8	100	Des Moines & Ft. D.	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
14	14¼	110	Erie	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
33½	34⅝	118	Erie 1st pf.	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
34	34¼	1,810	General Electric	34⅜	34⅜	34	34⅛	— ⅛
95	96	510	Illinois Central	95¾	96¼	95½	96	— ½
34¼	35	100	Illinois Steel Co.	34½	34½	34½	34½	.....
66	68	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	67	67	67	67	—1½
168½	169¼	13	Lake Shore	168½	168½	168½	168½	.....
44	49	10	Long Island	45	45	45	45	.....
49¼	49¼	2,310	Louisville & Nashville.	49⅝	49¾	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
85⅝	85⅞	2,655	Manhattan Con.	86	86⅜	85⅜	85⅝	— ⅜
106	107¼	195	Metropolitan Traction.	106½	106¾	106½	106½	— ½
..	..	50	Mich. Penin. Car pf.	50	50	50	50	.....
77	..	10	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	78	78	78	.....
47½	49	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	48	48	48	48	.....
13	13¼	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
31⅝	31⅞	3,000	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	31⅝	32	31⅜	31½	— ⅛
18½	18¾	1,945	Missouri Pacific	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝	.....
20½	21¼	100	Mobile & Ohio	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½	.....
23	23¼	784	National Lead Co.	24⅛	24⅛	23½	23½	—1⅛
91¼	91¼	120	National Lead Co. pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ¼
12	13	100	National Linseed Oil	13	13	13	13	.....
⅜	5	50	National Starch	4	4	4	4	.....
90⅝	90⅞	12,980	New Jersey Central	99⅜	94⅛	90⅜	90⅜	—2⅞
99⅛	99¼	3,369	New York C. ex div.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99½	+ ⅛
13¼	14¼	10	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
31	33	200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	33½	33½	32⅜	32⅜	—1½
27⅜	28¼	346	Nor. & West. pf.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	12⅞	3,076	Northern Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	36⅞	5,283	Northern Pacific pf.	37¼	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	...	110	Ontario & Western	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
...	...	410	O. S. L., wh. iss.	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	12⅜	+ ⅛
27	27¼	1,870	Pacific Mail	27⅝	27⅝	27	27¼	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	6,573	P. & R., all in. pd.	28⅞	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
47	47¼	13,034	P. & R. 1st pf., w. iss.	47	47¼	46¾	47	— ⅝
28⅞	29¼	38	P. & R. 2d pf., w. iss.	28¾	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	.....
117½	119	6	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	117	117	117	117	.....
4⅞	5	200	St. L. & S. F.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	.....
39	40	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
14	15	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
62½	62¾	13,300	St. Paul & Omaha	63¼	64	62½	62½	— ⅛
14½	15	250

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Important Sales at Private Contract —Two Properties Disposed of at Auction.

The executors of the estate of William Henry Gunther say that the reported sale of 9 West Fifty-seventh Street was untrue.

M. Bargebuhr has bought 130 Edgecombe Avenue, a five-story tenement, with store, 25 by 74 by 87 feet, at about $23,500, and the firm of M. Bargebuhr & Son has sold for J. Levy the similar building, 134 Edgecombe Avenue, 25 by 69 by 82, at about $24,000, to a Mrs. McCaffrey, who will give in part payment, at $8,000, two full lots on Weoster Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-second Street.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Mrs. Elizabeth Barry, at $15,000, a plot of seven lots, on the southwest corner of Home and Hoe Streets, together with six lots adjoining; also, for the same owner, at $6,000, a lot on the east side of Third Avenue, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street.

E. B. Levy has bought, at about $125,000, from Annie L. Gillies and Martha G. Seggerman, a tract of forty acres adjoining his Van Nest Park property. The newly-purchased property has an extensive frontage on Morris Park Avenue and extends from the Morris Park Race Track to the Unionport Road.

The estate of Henry Welsh has sold 141 to 145 Franklin Street, a plot 60.10 by 100 by 70 by 71, with old buildings, to a buyer who will erect a modern business structure.

The estate of the late Carrie C. Bodine has sold the frame residence, 240 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, with a triangular plot, containing about six and one-half lots of land, for $60,000.

John Seeger has sold at the trading figure of $80,000 the three five-story brick tenements, 50 to 54 East One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 85 by 100.11 each, to William P. and David A. Young, who will give in exchange, at about $46,000, the two five-story brick tenements 238 and 240 East Ninety-fourth Street, 25 by 80 by 100.11 each.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold, for John B. Cole, or Alfred B. Price, in whose name the property stands, 133 and 135 West Eleventh Street, a six-story unfinished flat, 50 by 103.3, to Patrick J. Moffatt for less than $75,000.

Bernard Schaeffel has bought of John B. Cole as a site for four five-story thirty-two-foot-front flats a plot 128 by 100.8 on the south side of Sixty-sixth Street, about 210 feet east of Third Avenue.

William Fulton has sold to Thomas Williams, builder, at about $45,000, for immediate improvement, a plot 100 by 240 on the northeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

Louis Wirth & Son, builders, have sold to A. Schaeffer the five-story brick flat, with stores, on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 93 by 98, and to G. Aschenbach 843 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a five-story brick flat, 27 by 77 by 100.

Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees of the estate of George Chesterman, deceased, have sold to Charles A. Rosenthal, at $3,900, the house and lot, 19 by 100, 2,351 Bathgate Avenue.

J. M. Horton has sold two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, to a purchaser who will erect three three-story and basement dwellings.

Christian Steinmetz, builder, has sold the new five-story double apartment house 140 and 142 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 52 by 88 by 100.11. Price reported about $100,000.

Gustavus L. Lawrence has sold the new five-story flat 223 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 23.4 by 90 by 100.11, at a price said to exceed $55,000.

D. H. Scully has sold for Isaac Bitterman to Andrew Robinson, at about $62,000, the two five-story flats, 109 and 111 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 90 by 100 each.

William P. Jones & Son have sold for Mrs. Merrill, to Mrs. Maria S. Simpson, 351 West Twentieth Street, a three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 15.8 by 92.

William Hall's Sons have bought and resold to William H. Scott, who owns the adjoining half block, the plot 100 by 125, on the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer sold, in foreclosure, the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a five-story flat, with stores, 25.6½ by 99.11¼, to Thomas Farley, for $50,100.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, at $21,750 each, to Thomas C. Darling, a party in interest, the four four-story brick flats 1,630 to 1,636 Bathgate Avenue, with plot 100 by 95.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Hester, southwest corner of Chrystie Street, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 50 by 45, Morris Goldstein of 66 East Eighty-first Street, owner; T. P. Leo of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $27,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Audubon Avenue, for three two-story and basement brick dwellings, 16 by 48, Jacob Hess of 100 Broadway, owner; F. E. Glasser of 521 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

Riker's Island, for six one-story brick public buildings, various sizes; cost, $31,750; a one-story brick prison, 24 by 19; cost, $1,600; a two-story and attic frame dwelling and storehouse, 20 by 97; cost, $3,200; a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 25 by 25; cost, $1,700; a three-story frame watch tower, 7 by 7; cost, $340, and a two-story frame boathouse and tower, 16 by 20; cost, $1,300; City of New York, owner; G. M. Valgrove of 42 East Twenty-third Street, architect.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 10 by 58, Fred McCarthy of 1,019 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 262 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 17 by 43, same owner and architect; cost, $3,000.

Taylor Avenue, east side, 116.1 feet south of Columbine Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 19.6 by 36, Charles Schaefer of 1,455 Washington Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $2,650.

Fourth Avenue, east side, 26 feet north of Arthur Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 45, George Schurer of 516 East Eighty-eighth Street, owner; James E. Dobbs of William's Bridge, architect; cost, $2,500.

First Street, south side, 259 feet east of White Plains Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling and hall, 25 by 100, Pasqualina Gilla of William's Bridge, owner; James E. Dobbs of William's Bridge, architect; cost, $6,000.

Poplar Street, north side, 252 feet east of Forest Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 17 by 30, Sarah E. Caley of 442 College Avenue, owner; Henry Morgan of 442 College Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Cottage Grove Avenue, north side, 325 feet west of Archer Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 49, Mary F. Lamond, owner; H. T. Howell of 836 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Washington Avenue, west side, 42 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for three three-story brick flats, 24.10 and 23.10 by 82, Elmira Dickerson of 2,143 Seventh Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $45,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, northwest corner of Trinity Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 55, P. J. Owens of 887 Trinity Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,311 Third Avenue, architect.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northwest corner of Washington Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 80.2½, William C. Feely of 379 First Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,311 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 251 East Houston Street, alterations to a two-story and basement brick store and dwelling, Max Schwartz of 251 East Houston Street, owner; L. F. Heinecke of 62 Bowery, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 564 Grand Street, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling and store, G. S. Adrian estate, 292 East Broadway, owner; J. Bockell & Son of 54 Bond Street, architects; cost, $1,200.

No. 185 South Street, alterations to a five-story brick storage house; Silas Davis of 124 East Fifty-sixth Street, owner; M. C. Merritt of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 212-214 East Forty-seventh Street, alterations to a five-story brick public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $4,000.

Terrace Place, north side, at junction of Minniford Avenue, alterations to a one-story frame boathouse; James Dixon of City Island, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,311 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Green Avenue, east side, 450 feet north of Westchester Avenue, alterations to a one-story frame dwelling and store; Martin Ritz of Green Lane, owner; Chris F. Lohse of 651 Robbins Avenue, architect; cost $1,200.

Northern Terrace, north side, 500 feet west of Riverdale Avenue, alterations to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, W. C. Thorn of Riverdale, owner; S. S. Berrian of King's Bridge architect; cost, $1,000.

Home Street, south side, 100 feet east of Southern Boulevard; Mrs. E. C. Wetterer of 1,196 Home Street, owner; O. Spaimhoke of 1,196 Home Street, architect; alterations to a two-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $100.

Ackerman Street, west side, 300 feet north of Riverdale Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; Isaac A. Dyckmann of King's Bridge, owner; S. S. Berrian of King's Bridge, architect; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, March 19.

60TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 100x200.10, to 61st St; Edward J. McGuire, referee, to James B. Moore and others.. $43,600

52D ST, s s, 265 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; Sarah K. Peck to Margaret E. Marcus 1

WEST BROADWAY, 341; Charles S. Sen-nell and wife to Nellie M. Williams..... 1

WILLET ST, 55; Maria Koerber to Morris Goldstein 16,500

HENRY ST, n s, Lot 185, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 25x100; Stanley G. Harris and others, executors, &c., to Samuel J. Ruth..... 19,000

SAME PROPERTY; same individually to same 1

VESTRY ST, 21; John A. Hadden and wife to Martha Kemp..... 8,500

LOTS 759 to 761, map of Section C, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Wilhelm Nylin... 4,000

JEROME AV, s s, 321 ft w of Minerva Place, 28x93.11x22.8x102; Katie Klapproth and another to Josephine Schwartz. 1,050

SEDWICK AV, w s, plot 3, map of land of William O. Giles; Thomas Brown and wife to Alpro J. Newton..... 1

LIBERTY ST, 85 to 89; Cortlandt St., 13 to 17; 13th St. 13 East; James Harriman Jr., to Adele L. Harriman, ⅝ part. 1

8D AV, e s, 150 ft n of Rose St, 50x186.2, old line; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Herman Schmuck and another..... 1

LENOX AV, 525; Morris Levy and wife to William B. Brownell 1

85TH ST, 311 East; Elizabeth Ellis and others to Joseph Stegmayer and another... 10,000

54TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 23x100.5; Charles H. Ludington, Jr., as assignee, &c., to Ida S. Bowne..... 1,500

LENOX AV, w s, 25.4 ft s of 137th St, 54x75; Simon Danowitz to William B. Brownell 1

CHISHOLM ST, e s, 125 ft n of Freeman St, 15x100; Woodbury W. Parker and wife to Donald Ferguson..... 1

NYSE AV, 1,516; Nellie Rice, by attorney, to John M. Ruckert..... 5,000

LOT 200, s s of 15th St, map of Village of Wakefield, 100x114; Matilda G. Mace to Bernard Harrington 3,000

LOTS 18, 19, Block 12; Lots 17 and 18, Block 3, and Lots 3 and 4, Block 26, map of Section A of Edenwald; Land Company A of Edenwald to John A. Amundson.. 1,350

LOTS 12 and 13, Block 38; Lots 53 to 55, Block 28, Section C of Edenwald; Land Company C of Edenwald to same.... 1,195

SETON AV, e s, 250 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; same to Hanna Almberg..... 325

87TH ST, s w s, 289.8 ft w of 3d Av, 17.2x100.8x18.1x100.8; Martha A. Doty to the Young Men's Christian Association.... 1

121ST ST, n s, 123 ft e of Pleasant Av, 17x80; Louisa J. Porter to Emma Johnson 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 87.5 ft n of 104th St, 25x100; Samuel K. Jackson and another, executors, &c., to Samuel F. Jayne 19,250

7TH AV, w s, 80.7 ft s of 123d St, 20x80; Henry Boedecker to Louise Boedecker... 1

148TH ST, n s, 159.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 20x99.11; Jacob D. Butler and wife to Martin D. Fink..... 26,000

162D ST, 664 and 666 East; Julia C. Hendrickson to J. C. Stevens..... 1

147TH ST, n s, 475.5 ft w of Brook Av, 135x100; Augustus C. Brown, referee, to James K. Holmes..... 25,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 90 ft s of the centre line of 148th St, if extended, runs n 60x100; Martin D. Fink and wife to Jacob D. Butler..... 29,000

SHERMAN AV, centre line, 500 ft s w of Dyckman St, 50x400; Isabel C. Phraner and another to Spencer C. Coe..... 1

SHERMAN AV, centre line, 450 ft s w of Dyckman St, 50x400; Spencer C. Coe and others to Jessie C. Stuart..... 1

SHERMAN AV, centre line, 900 ft s w of centre of Dyckman St, 50x400; Spencer C. Coe and others to Isabel C. Phraner. 1

INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft s of 159th St, and 123.2 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, runs e 138.9 ft to Edgecombe Road x s 25 x w 137.9 x n 25; Ward Wheeler and wife to Sara W. Hart..... 1

INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft n of 167th St, and 127 ft w of Washington Av, runs n 22.6 x w 23 x s 22.6 x e 23; Alois A. Berman and wife to Margaret A. Kennedy.. 250

WALTON AV, e s, Lot 358, map of Mott Haven; 84x116.2; Kennard Chandler and wife to the American University..... 10

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, w s, Lots 34 and 35, map of part of Seton Homestead; Seton Homestead Land Company to John A. Amundson 1,180

15TH ST, s s, Lot 200, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Matilda G. Mace to Bernard Harrington 3,000

CATHERINE ST, s e s, Lot 243, map of Washingtonville; William A. Langdon and wife to the Mayor, &c..... 1,333

LOT 242, same property; William W. Penfield to same..... 1,333

161ST ST, n s, 183.4 ft e of Morris Av, 16.8x146; David Thomson, referee, to Louise Vardrop..... 2,950

LOTS 3 and 4, Block 19, Lot 27, Block 11, Lots 6 and 7, Block 20, Lot 7, Block 21, Lots 35 and 36, Block 10, Section B of Edenwald; Land Company B of Edenwald to John A. Amundson..... 1,590

111TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av; Flora Pohalski to Jacob H. Morris..... 12,350

137TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 30x99.11; Morris Cukor, referee, to James N. Donovan 6,000

188TH ST, n s, adjoining land of Moses Devoe, 137x irregular; Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders to The Mayor, &c..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ANDERSON, David, to Herman Sturcke; 483 Amsterdam Av, store, &c, 4 years... $1,200

CLARKSON, Mary C., to Auguste Durain and wife; 348 Washington St, store, 3¼ years..... 900

HARRIS, Henrietta, to Montrose R. Richard; 27 East 116th St, 3 years..... 900

SMITH, Edward J., to William Giebelhaus; 158½ Cherry St, part, 5 years..... 648

Recorded Mortgages.

BEST, John, and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 163 Mercer St, 3 years $22,000

COLLINS, John, and Francis Smith and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; n s of 31st St, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year 16,500

BRODERICK, John, and wife to James Dolderick; n s of 59th St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 2,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Martin D. Fink; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 60 ft s of centre line of 148th St, 1 year..... 1,937

BROWNELL, William B., to Thomas L. Reynolds; w s of Lenox Av, 25.4 ft s of 137th St, 1 month..... 10,000

BERRIAN, William, and wife to George G. De Witt and Jacob K. Lockman, trustee of Sarah Talman, deceased; 202 and 204 West 128th St, 2 years, (two mortgages)..... 14,000

COOGAN, Matthew, executor of Patrick Coogan, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 106th St, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 1,500

CAMPBELL, Isabella, to John H. Connolly; n e s of Gambril, otherwise Suburban St, 496.8 ft s e of Marion Av, 3 years 1,200

DOUTNEY, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of 11th Av, 20 ft n of 171st St, 3 years..... 2,250

EUTZLER, August, to the United States Trust Company of New York; 129 West 67th St, 2 years..... 14,000

FISCHEL, Jacob, and wife to Abraham Stern and Joel Sammet; 82 Monroe St, 1 year 12,000

FERGUSON, Donald, and wife to Emma Cook; e s of Chisholm St, 125 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years..... 2,000

FRERER, Maria, to Dollar Savings Bank of New York; n s of Jerome St, Lot 44, map of Village of Jerome, 1 year.... 3,000

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, to Henry Koerber and another; w s of Willett St, 125 ft n of Delancey St, 3 years..... 11,000

GUTMANN, Adelaide, to the New York Dispensary; s s of 133d St, 297.6 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 5,000

HOPKINS, Mary, to John Fennell; n e corner of 138th St and Railroad Av, ½ month 5,000

HOLMES, James K., and wife to Judson S. Todd; n s of 147th St, 556.5 ft w of Brook Av, 1 year..... 12,800

HOLMES, James K., and wife to same; n s of 147th St, 583.5 ft w of Brook Av, and three other plots adjoining, four mortgages, 4 years..... 50,400

JAYNE, Samuel F., to Samuel K. Jackson and another, executors, &c., of Edwin A. Jackson, deceased; e s of Riverside Drive, 87.5 ft n of 104th St, 3 years, (consolidating mortgages) 11,550

KEOGH, Thomas W., to Euphemia S. Coffin; 46 Great Jones St, demand.. 15,000

SAME to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; same property, 2 years..... 50,000

MURTAUGH, Ann, to Alice A. Whitney; s s of 133d St, 74 ft w of Willis Av; also s s of 133d St, 104.8 ft w of Willis Av, 3 years..... 4,000

MILLARD, Isaac C., to Dollar Savings Bank of New York; s e corner of Decatur Av and Travers, or 198th St, 1 year 8,000

MURRAY, Thomas W., and wife to Samuel Hirsh; 64 University Place, demand. 6,115

SAME to Alonzo B. See and Walter L. Tyler; same property, demand..... 1,000

SAME to the New York Electric Equipment Company; w s of University Place, 55.1 ft n of 10th St, demand..... 285

SAME to Marie L. Hall and Joseph Hall, as Commissioner, &c.; same property, 3 years..... 60,000

MURRAY, Mary C., to Simon R. Weil and others, executors, &c., of Max Weil; 125 West 75th St, 5 years..... 20,000

NYLIN, Wilhelm, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lots 759 to 761, map of Section C, Vyse estate, 3 years 2,800

MARCUS, Margaret E., to Sarah K. Peck; s s of 52d St, 265 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 19,000

RICKARD, Catharine A., to John Fennel; Lot 619, map of Wakefield, 2 years..... 1,000

ROBINSON, George, and wife to Richard Webber; s s of 114th St, 250 ft w of 7th Av..... 16,000

RUTH, Samuel J., to Stanley G. Harris and others, executors, &c.; Henry St, n s, Lot 185, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 1 year..... 17,000

RIKER, William B., to Wolf and Henry Dazian; 353 6th Av, 1 year..... 15,000

STONE, Margaret L. H. and Frederick J., to Charlotte G. Dudley; s s of 72d St, 539 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 2,500

STEGMAYER, Joseph and Charles, to Ezekiel Dias and others; 311 East 85th St, 1 year 6,900

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Enoch C. Bell; 3d Av, e s, 150 ft n of Rose St, 1 year 10,000

SAME to same; e s of 3d Av, 175 ft n of Rose St, 1 year 10,000

SAME to same; w s of Bergen, or Retreat, Av, 150 ft n of Rose St, 1 year.. 8,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

FROTHINGHAM, Ruth S., to Catharine Sloan and another, substituted trustees, (three assignments) $3

HORRMANN, August, and another, executors, &c., of Josephine L. Rubsam, to August Horrmann and another, executors of Damian Rubsam, (eleven assignments) 11

HUTTER, Leopold, to Franz and Louise Backhous 3,000

BELL, Enoch C., to Allen L. Mordecai, (two assignments) 2

SAME to Louise F. Jackson 10,000

SAME to Margaret A. Jackson, (two assignments) 18,000

BULKLEY, Gustave L., and others, executors, &c., of Daniel B. Fayerweather, to executors, &c., of Joseph F. Knapp.. 25,000

BURKE, James, to Albro J. Newton..... 250

DANENBERG, Isaac, to Charles Katzenberg 3,000

DECKER, Frederick C., to Jane Schaefer. 250

DE CASANOVA, Charles F., to David A. Fitzgerald 1,200

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Sarah V. Benson 12,254

OAKLEY, Rosalie A., to Kate Warner.... 5,000

POWELL, Wilson M., guardian, &c., to Sarah H. Powell 83

POLLAK, Julie, guardian, &c., to Samuel Simon 13,717

SALOMONS, Selma, to Edward P. Steers.. 1,000

SCHAEFER, Jane, to James Burke..... 250

SANDFORD, Joseph W., to City Real Estate Company 2,000

TODD, Judson S., to Rosette S. Ford..... 1

SAME to Henry W. Ford, trustee..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to James B. Kissam 30,000

SAME to Charles Davis, guardian..... 9,000

ZIMMERMANN, Jacob A., to Jacob Batcherer 1

Lis Pendens.

7TH ST, n s, 153 ft e of Avenue B, 20x49.7x21.6x41.9; John J. Dolan and Catharine Waters against Morris Weiss and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

21ST ST, s s, 569.7 ft w of 5th Av, 16.9x92; 19th St, s w corner of Irving Place, 25x92; Washington Place, 23; Joseph B. Pierson and wife against Charles Van Bergen and others, (to obtain a partition.)

SPRING ST, s w corner of Mott St, Lot 990, map of farm of Nicholas Bayard, 25.5x98.6x25x98.9; William A. Prentice against John G. Norris and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

15TH ST, 542 East; Emeline Mahnken against Benedict A. Klein and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

127TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 30x99.11; Charles W. Ferris against Patrick J. Rodgers, individually and as administrator, &c., and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; Katharine A. S. Havemeyer against Edward Cooke and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

121ST ST, n s, 123 ft e of Pleasant Av, 17x80; Louisa J. Porter to Emma Johnson, (to foreclose mortgage.)

PITT ST, 62; Raffale Sentile against Fannie Deutsch and Sigmund Cohn, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

JOHN ST, 57, 59 and 61; William E. Dodge and D. Willis James against Edward H. Schell and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

68TH ST, 410 to 416 East; Department of Buildings of the City of New York against F. S. Myers, (violation of building laws.)

121ST ST, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 25x89x19.10x89; same against Michael J. Lanagan, (same action.)

161ST ST, s w corner of Brook Av, 19.11x75x28x75; Brook Av, n e corner of 164th St, 25x70; same against Matthew Coogan, (two actions, same as above.)

BROADWAY, n e corner of 44th St, 203 ft to 45th St, x134; same against Oscar Hammerstein, (same action.)

Mechanics' Liens.

WHITE PLAINS AV, or Road, e s, 100 ft s of 1st St, 25x107; Paul G. Decker against Amy J. Hallock, owner; F. J. McGraw, contractor $494

BLEECKER ST, 112 to 116; P. and T. Larkin against Henry S. Wood, owner and contractor..... 5,100

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 102d St, 40x45; Thomas Hill against Harris Fordinsky and Lewis Bach, owners and contractors 100

147TH ST, 802 and 808 East; William H. Wales against Katharine P. Kitchen, owner and contractor, and Andrew Kitchen as agent..... 294

5TH AV and 113th St, n e corner, 100x100.1; Patrick Reddy against Lucy E. Turner, owner; William C. Turner, contractor 397

BERGEN, or RETREAT, AV, w s, 150 ft s of Rose St, 50x100; Charles J. Todd against Albert V. Donnellan, owner and contractor 500

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 102d St, —x—; Earl Mansfield against Harris Fordinsky, owner and contractor..... 139

MINFORD PLACE, e s, 25 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; The Henry Huber Company against Nellie Rice, owner; William I. Tinker, contractor..... 50

DELANCEY ST, 11 and 13; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Max Juster, owner and contractor..... 360

22D ST, 209 to 215 East; Estey Wire Works against Lehmaier Schwartz Company, owners; Percy Jacobs, contractor; Henry Thompson, sub-contractor..... 148

173D ST, s e corner of Monroe Av, 50x95; John De Hart against Mary J. Price, owner and contractor..... 150

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

BLEECKER ST, s s, 60 ft w of Spring St, 75x100; Henry S. Wood on Louis M. Jones to Lee & Burwood..... 1,500

PARK AV, s e corner of 98th St, 100x100; William Johnston on German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to Patrick Reddy..... 3,250

NORTH WILLIAM ST, 22 and 24; McKenzie & Co. on Wolfram & Mayer to McConnell Manufacturing Company..... 1,500

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN POWER.—Schedules of John Power, who has a restaurant at 52 Cedar Street, show liabilities $16,144, nominal assets $20,376, actual assets, $11,931.

GEORGE J. KNOTH.—Schedules of George J. Knoth, shoe dealer, at 461 Ninth Avenue, show liabilities of $4,365, nominal assets of $2,180, and actual assets of $1,063.

NELSON S. CUBBERLEY.—Schedules of Nelson S. Cubberley, decorator, at 696 Columbus Avenue, show liabilities of $18,397, nominal assets of $20,014, and actual assets of $6,332.

ALBERT BEHNING.—Schedules of Albert Behning, coal deal, at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, show liabilities of $18,616, nominal assets of $7,890, and actual assets of $4,261.

HERMAN SASS.—Frederick Czaki has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Herman Sass, who keeps a saloon hotel at 11 Third Avenue, on the application of William Endemann & Sons. The Excelsior Brewing Company owns the fixtures and license. Mr. Sass said he was going to give up the business on May 1, as it does not pay, and he had lost $2,000 there.

CHARLES BARSOTTI.—Charles Barsotti, the Italian banker and newspaper proprietor, at 2 and 4 Centre Street, made an assignment yesterday to Dante Del Papa, his cashier, and Frederick W. Gahrmann, his attorney, giving preferences aggregating $18,351, as follows: L. Roversi, $2,200; Antonio Da Parna, $200; C. Conti, $2,000; Bulkley, Dunton & Co., $2,833; J. Dughi, $1,700; R. Gargiullo, $510; R. J. Demorest and S. M. Harris, $137; Chemical National Bank, $5,000; Ino Fugazzi, $2,000; V. Fugazzi, $200; Delli Paola, $500; Dr. P. Ferry, $300; C. Rossi, $200; Frank Annina and R. Michelangelo, $571.

AYERS & WAGNER AND LEOPOLD PINCUS.—Deputy Sheriff Simonson has received an execution against Ayers & Wagner, importers of linens at 58 White Street, and Leopold Pincus, for $7,992, in favor of Bendix & Davidsohn, on a claim growing out of the affairs of the late firm of Pincus, Ayers & Wagner, which has been in litigation several years. That firm lasted only three months, and since April, 1893, Ayers & Wagner have been in business alone, acting as agents in this county for Robert Watson & Sons of Lurgan, Ireland. When the Sheriff went to 58 White Street, to make a levy, Ayers & Wagner claimed that none of the merchandise belonged to them, but was consigned to them by Robert Watson & Sons, and nothing could be seized. In anticipation of this execution, Ayers & Wagner recently conveyed to Robert Watson & Sons all the stock of merchandise which they had on consignment from that firm, and also that portion of their accounts for goods which they had sold for that firm. The balance of their merchandise accounts they have conveyed to C. A. Wagner, to whom they owed $13,000, with the understanding that he is to pay Robert Watson & Sons any balance owing them from the consignment business, then he is to pay his own claim, and whatever balance is left goes to their creditors, four in number, to whom they owe about $4,000. The total liabilities of the firm amount to $23,000, with nominal assets exceeding that amount.

Out of Town.

WELLS & FRENCH COMPANY.—In the Superior Court at Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday, Judge Ralph Wheeler appointed John Tennyson receiver for the Wells & French Company of Bridgeport, manufacturers of harness.

VEUVE WILLIAM STARK.—The Sheriff of New York has received an attachment against Veuve William Stark of Haiti, West Indies, from George Carlton Comstock, for $3,016, for merchandise sold and money loaned by Hammacher, Dellus & Co.

ELIAS D. SCOTT.—Transcript of a judgment from Binghamton, N. Y., was entered in New York yesterday against Elias D. Scott for $3,477, in favor of Lyman Clark, and execution was issued to the Sheriff. Mr. Scott lives in New Jersey.

Failures of the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 231 failures in the United States during the week, against 227 for the previous week, and 300, 252, 197, and 202 for the corresponding weeks of 1896 to 1893. The Middle States had 66, New England 31, Southern 37, Western 43, Northwestern 24, Pacific 26, and the Territories 4. Canada had 36, against 46 for the preceding week. About 82 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital, and 11 per cent. had $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

Friday, March 19.

The first name is the debtor.

AUTOMATON PIANO COMPANY of New York—W. S. Gray..... $98

ADVERTISING DESK COMPANY—Utica Cabinet Company..... 875

ABRAMS, Maurice—O. E. Rosenheim and others..... 855

BOEHME, Emil—J. L. Melcher, as executor, &c..... 187

BACHEM, Charles—The Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs..... 76

BOE, Carsten, and Henry B. Barnes—M. Klein 91

BECKETT, Thomas—C. F. Zentgraf and another 117

BROWNE, Henry H.—Livingston, Middleditch Company, costs..... 75

BARKLEY, Rose B. L.—A. F. Mullel..... 109

BETTS, Samuel S.—L. Sier..... 80

BRUBAKER, Julin—P. E Schenck..... 262

BRADY, Philip—Peter McQuade..... 793

BERCOWITZ, Hyman and Frederick Gessert—H. Kupper and another..... 166

CARROLL, Patrick—P. Ballantine & Sons. 123

CAMPION, Peter—C. V. Fornes and another 185

CAREY, Kate—W. W. Everett..... 72

COZANS, Luke F.—F. S. Roby..... 661

CENTRAL COMPLETE COMBUSTION MANUFACTURING COMPANY—D. O'Day and another..... 2,937

CUTLER, Lorenzo, and Thomas W. Hynes —New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 2,537

COHN, Moritz—S. D. Cohen..... 1,723

CONMEIGHT, Jean—New York Telephone Company 43

DENSLOW, Le Grand N., and William O. Howell—The people, &c..... 500

DONOHUE, John J.—W. E. Smith..... 116

EGGERS, Charles—H. Paul..... 174

FRIEDLINE, Samuel A.—G. MacKenzie.. 79

FARRELL, Michael J.—J. McCallum and another 358

GUSTAVESON, Edward—The Mayor, &c. 331

GOLDING, Neil—Same..... 107

GERISCH, Madeline and William—C. A. Tatum and others..... 223

GINSBERG, Aaron D.—E. Pelikan..... 569

GEORGE L. BURR COMPANY—M. W. Platzek, as assignee..... 592

HUGHES, William J.—M. Rosenfield and others 78

IRWIN, Thomas C.—H. Kleb..... 497

JAMIN, Joseph—G. F. and E. C. Swift... 72

JARET, Albert—G. R. Brown..... 25

JAKOBVITZ, Ignatz—J. Bojska, by guardian 2,085

KOLB, Jonas—W. L. Loew..... 180

KELLER, Morris—The Cook and Bernheimer Company..... 89

KEMELHOR, Tobias—O. E. Rosenheim and another, assignee, &c..... 1,483

LARTY, John—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company..... 112

MARTIN, George H.—A. Mitchler..... 146

McAVOY, Mary E.—The D. M. Koehler & Son Company 401

McMULLEN, Alexander—J. H. Baker..... 172

McCANN, Patrick H.—Anna M. Cardam... 225

NATHANSEN, Henry—William Neely..... 170

O'CONNELL, Dennis, and Michael Tully —The American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company 315

SAME and the American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company — Max Weil, costs 70

ORTH, Conrad D.—P. S. Brown..... 475

PICARD, Katie—William L. Hall..... 709

PLAYTER, Charles W.—E. H. Davey..... 403

PORTER, Louis M.—L. H. Crall Company 120

ROBLEE, Charles M.—W. Cheyne..... 42

RHODE, Charles—G. Harjes and another.. 63

RODE, Julius T.—J. and J. Dobson..... 249

ROSENBERG, Raphael—N. Whitman and others 1,235

RAMME, Henry—Catharine Hartig..... 364

ROSENBERG, Joseph, Jacob Feinberg, and James J. Brown—F. D. Croft and others 243

SCOTT, Elias D.—Lyman Clark..... 3,477

STRAUB, Frank—G. M. Wright, as assignee 21

SAMUELS, Carl, by guardian—Frida and J. Goldman, costs..... 135

SEARS, Henry E.—Lewis Johnston and another 35

SPERO, Jonas V.—R. Peabody, (two judgments) 175

SOUTHGATE, Harry—C. Kraus..... 94

SHACHNO, Charles—R. Bayly..... 65

SCHAFER, Jacob—M. Daly..... 268

SMITH, Benjamin C.—The Trenton Potteries Company 131

TRAVIS, Edward W.—Gormully & Jeffrey Manufacturing Company 61

TOTTEN, William H. and Mary L.—American Grocery Company..... 142

THE BUREAU OF PRESS CLIPPINGS —J. G. D. Stodart..... 556

WARREN, John B.—E. J. Hertz..... 126

WALKER, H. Melville—W. H. Journeay individually, and as executor..... 739

ZUCKER, Marcus—J. E. Garner, costs... 68

The following judgments have been entered against the city: J. Haussner, $107; R. Schulder, $141.72; George A. Papp, $178.88; A. L. Sirine, $160.98; G. Groveling and another, $193.64; C. W. Culkin, $194.38; J. McFarland, $171.09; M. Dowling, $178.62; Thomas Kiernan, $193.01; M. McFarland and another, $113.42; L. P. Siener, $83.48; F. C. Fischer, $85.54; M. Kern, $94.44; C. Manus, $53.50; G. F. Bruning, $110.54; G. H. Gall, $104.85; W. Stillwagen, Emma Wissig, $117.70; T. P. Concannon, $55.74; R. Arnold, $89.51; M. Kirschbaum, $62.83; M. Salmon, $86.70; H. Lauscher, $82.98.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 219—The City of St. Louis vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company.—Argued.

No. 221—The F. G. Oxley Stave Company et al. vs. The County of Butler et al.—Argued.

No. 222—Herman Zadig

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COOK.—By Swedish cook, by day; competent in getting dinners, lunches; good reference. 614 3d Av.; ring twice.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress to go out by day, week, or month; best city references from last place. L., 204 West 32d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By well-educated North German lady; experienced in teaching, sewing, and fancy work; in first-class family; best references. Miss Lydia Cantor, 521 East 82d St.

GOVERNESS.—By English lady, experienced, as resident governess; English, French, music, singing, elementary German and Latin. Marcella, 243 West 24th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Englishman as butler; first-class city references; tall; good appearance; first-class on silver; age, 30 years. Harrison, 159 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By sober and competent man; first-class personal and written reference. H. M., Box 201 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German; married; small family; understands all kinds of work on gentleman's place; greenhouse; grapery; hot and cold frame; fruit and vegetables; best references. H. Pause, Pearl River, N. Y.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a German; married; practical gardener and florist; life experience in all branches of horticulture; ten years' references from last place. F. F., Florist, Long Branch, N. J.

GARDENER, WITH SMALL FAMILY, COMPETENT in all branches, wishes to take charge of gentleman's country place; best references. Charles A. Post, 16 Exchange Place.

Valets.

VALET or BUTLER.—By young Englishman; excellent city references. R., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, a line to travel the two Carolinas and Georgia; salary or commission; expenses paid; no preference. M. C. Morris, 34 Pitt St., Charleston, S. C.

WANTED—A situation to travel as companion or valet to a gentleman going abroad; can speak English, French, German, Greek, and other languages; has the best city references. B. P. A., 2 East 65th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Maid to go South; capable of taking care of child four years old, and understanding kindergarten; also willing to assist in caring for invalid; state references and all particulars. H. F. L., Box 151 Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED ON THE GREATEST specialty of the age; see the Sunlight gas burner; big commission; choice territory; big money to make; wanted wherever gas is used. Sunlight Co., 545 Broadway.

SPRING RESORTS.

The Lakewood Hotel,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
T. F. SILLECK,
LESSEE.
OF ORIENTAL HOTEL,
Manhattan Beach.

Atlantic City, N. J.

"A Magnificent Hotel."
THE RUDOLF,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
Private suites, with hot and cold sea water baths. Rates, $3.50 to $5. Special rates for Spring season. CARL G. ESSNER, Prop.

THE IRVINGTON.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Will reopen Feb. 27. Filtered water. Sun parlor. Popular prices.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN SUPREME COURT.—Said plaintiffs desire the trial of this action to be had in the City and County of New York.—HENRY LUERS and ELIZA T. MATHEY, individually and as surviving administrator and administratrix, with the will annexed, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Henry Luers, deceased, and as surviving Trustees of the trusts created in and by said will, plaintiffs, against LOUIS RAFFLOER, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Amelia M. Raffloer deceased; Amelia Raffloer, also and more commonly known as Millie Raffloer, Louis Augustus Raffloer, and Clara G. Raffloer, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 4, 1897.

BALDWIN & BLACKMAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

To the defendants, Amelia Raffloer, (also and more commonly known as Millie Raffloer,) Louis Augustus Raffloer and Clara G. Raffloer: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of February, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City, County, and State of New York.

BALDWIN & BLACKMAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
55 Liberty Street, New York City.
f20-1aw7wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—ALFRED GUTWILLIG, plaintiff, against THE PEPPERELL COMPANY, Daniel A. McKinney, James C. Murray, Inez L. Hedges, Howard A. Stevens, Augustus H. Hall, Sarah J. Hallings, William V. Heroy, James H. Heroy, Hobart Cleveland, Frank H. Dyckman, William D. Southard, George W. Robertson, William B. Southard, Jr., James H. Park, Burton G. Winton, George I. True, Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company, and Peter C. Schenck, George Young, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the City of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 2nd, 1897.

MAX STERN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 44 Broadway, New York City.

To Peter C. Schenck, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of February, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York.—Dated February 26, 1897.

MAX STERN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
f27-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application for the appointment of an assignee in place of Joseph W. Duryee, deceased, assignee of William P. Brown.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the New York Supreme Court, County of New York, notice is hereby given to William P. Brown, an insolvent debtor, his creditors, and all persons having or claiming any interest under the assignment of the said William P. Brown to Joseph W. Duryee for the benefit of creditors, to show cause at a Special Term, Part 1., of the New York Supreme Court, County of New York, at New York County Court House, on the 29th day of March, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why Nelson H. Sailsbury, or some other suitable and proper person should not be appointed in the place of Joseph W. Duryee, deceased, as assignee of William P. Brown, to complete the trust created under said assignment, and that provision be made in the order of said appointment for the taking of the account of the executrix of Joseph W. Duryee, as assignee, and for other and further relief. MARY DURYEE, Executrix of Joseph W. Duryee. NORWOOD & DILLEY, Attorneys for Executrix, 140 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
mh13-1aw2wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Miles Beach, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against ELIJAH H. MAY and WALTER R. DILLS, lately doing business under the firm name of the Aluminum Novelty Company, at No. 335 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Elijah H. May and Walter R. Dills, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business, No. 254 West 23d St., in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, March 19, 1897.

SAMUEL F. JAYNE, Assignee.
WM. C. WILSON, Attorney for Assignee, 59 Liberty St., New York City. mh20-1aw6wS

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of the Bavarian Star Brewing Company for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of this Court made in the above-entitled proceeding and bearing date the 6th day of March, 1897, we, the undersigned receivers of the Bavarian Star Brewing Company, will sell at public auction, at the brewery buildings, Nos. 232 to 240 West Eighteenth Street, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of March, 1897, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all the personal property of the Bavarian Star Brewing Company, and the good will of the business of the company, including the machinery, horses and wagons, trucks, signs, machines, boilers, shafting, belting, beer kegs, beer barrels, and every other manner of chattels and fixtures, and all accounts and bills receivable, real estate mortgages, chattel mortgages, leases, the stock of beer and merchandise, and all personality of every kind and nature whatsoever.

The property to be sold will be divided into lots, so far as may be practicable, and a detailed statement and description of such division into lots will be filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court in and for the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, five days before the date of sale, and a duplicate copy of the list of property to be sold may be inspected at the office of the receivers, upon the premises aforesaid.

The sale will be for cash, subject, however, to such modifications as the Court may hereafter make in respect to the manner of payment of the purchase price. Special attention is directed to the terms of the order as to the manner of sale.—Dated New York, March 6th, 1897.

VALENTINE P. SNYDER,
SAMUEL SANDERS,
Receivers.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Receivers.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to March 22d, 1897, same time and place.—Dated New York, March 17th, 1897.

VALENTINE P. SNYDER,
SAMUEL SANDERS,
Receivers.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Receivers.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HARRIET A. WHITMORE, plaintiff, against HENRY SOUTHGATE as trustee under the last will and testament of Charles L. R. Hutchinson, deceased, and individually; Renee C. Southgate, Griselle M. A. de Wogan, Bernard A. R. Hutchinson, Joseph A. Hutchinson, Sarah E. Southgate, Richard K. Southgate, William G. Southgate, Hutchinson Southgate, individually and as trustee for Sarah E. Southgate; Marianne Southgate, The Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, as Trustee, &c.; Charlotte Nelson, as administratrix, &c., of Hiram H. Southgate, deceased, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 8th, 1896.

EVARTS & MOFFAT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Griselle M. A. De Wogan, Bernard A. R. Hutchinson, and Joseph A. Hutchinson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York. EVARTS & MOFFAT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
mh20-1aw6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of February, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES T. ASKEW, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, on or before the 21st day of April, 1897, to the subscriber, the assignee of said CHARLES T. ASKEW, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 132 Nassau Street, New York City.—Dated New York, February 11th, 1897.

JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Assignee.
RALPH H. RAPHAEL, Atty. for Assignee, No. 132 Nassau St., New York City. f13-1aw6wS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—ALICE P. BUTMAN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH D. BUTMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale in partition, made in the above-entitled action, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 19th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-third day of March, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue distant seventy-four feet and eleven inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue with the northerly side of West 140th Street, running thence westwardly parallel with said West 140th Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet; thence northwardly and parallel with said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly and again parallel with said West 140th Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet to the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; and thence southwardly and along the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 25th, 1897.

RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.
EUGENE G. KREMER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, New York City
mh2-2aw3wTu&S&mh23

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ROBERT C. WATSON, Francis A. Watson, and Henry R. C. Watson, as surviving executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of William Watson, deceased, plaintiffs, against ROBERT ADAMS, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment, and therein described as follows

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Greene Street, in the City of New York, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said easterly side of Greene Street, distant two hundred and seventy-one feet and one inch southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Grand Street with the easterly side of Greene Street; running thence easterly and parallel with Grand Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Greene Street, eighteen feet and eleven inches; thence westerly, parallel with Grand Street, one hundred feet to Greene Street; and thence northerly along Greene Street, nineteen feet to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Said premises being known and designated as Number Sixteen Greene Street, and comprising Lot Number 37 on a map of the estate of Thomas and George Lovett, drawn by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, dated July 7th, 1824. Together with the appurtenances.—Dated New York, March 16th, 1897.

WILBUR LARREMORE,
Referee.
GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 253 Broadway, New York City.
mh17-2aw3wW&Sa&ap3&8

EXCURSIONS.

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Two tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

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of the highest grade in every particular. Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $350; second tour, $210. From Boston: First tour, $355; second, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

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The Superb Collection of Fine
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OF THE
Broadway Art Rooms,
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TO-DAY, Saturday, March 20th, at 3 o'Clock.
Some of the Eminent Artists Represented:

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D. Hernandez,	A. Defaux,	J. Arps,
A. Banda,	M. Ramitaz,	J. More,
A. Lonza,	G. Innesc,	H. Kern,
A. M. Wirth,	A. Monica,	J. Sellentee,
C. Schleicher,	J. Martin,	and many others.

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1,210 Broadway,
BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

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CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

German Thoroughly taught; moderate fee. 96 East 10th St. PROF. HEIDEMANN.

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HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

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MRS. G. HUBBARD, FORMERLY OF SULLIvan & Drew, desires a few select customers; ladies' own material used, and work done at home if desired; the latest French millinery. Address 65 West 70th St.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 20, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie") at 8:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown: at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam") at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alene"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, Petit Goave, Carthagena, and Santa Martha, per steamship Kitty; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Valencia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Valencia"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tobasco, and Tuxtan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan"); at 11 AM for Mexico, per steamship Santo Domingo, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per Santo Domingo"); at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM and 2:30 PM. Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March 22, at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 25, at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 26, at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27, at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 27 and up to April 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6, PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., March 12, 1897.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA A FEVER OF CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asheville, N.C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p., $4 up
Atlantic City, NJ (J.H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3up 18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Atlantic City, N.J., The Chalfonte, a.p., $3 to $4
do ..The Ilesworth Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Baltimore Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C., Charleston Hotel, a.p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
FLORIDA. East Coast Hotel System. C. B. KNOTT General Superintendent.
St. Augustine, Alcazar, ap.
do The Ponce de Leon, ap.
do Hotel Cordova, ep.
Ormond, The Ormond, ap.
PalmBeach, PalmBeach Inn. ap.
do Royal Poinciana, ap.
Miami, The Royal Palm, ap.
FLA. **Jacksonville,** The St. James, ap. $4 up
Lockeledge, The Plaza Hotel, ap. $3 up
Suwanee Springs Htl & famous water
Gt. Barrington, Mass..Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J...Hotel Lakewood, a. p. $4 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd.
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap. $3-$5, rooms $1 up
POLAND SPRING, MAINE. **Poland Spr'g House** Opens June 1st, a. p., $5
Mansion House, Open all year, a. p., $3
Maine Fair Building (Rooms only.) Opens June 1
Circulars on this test-list, and testimonials for Poland Water. 3 Park Pl., N. Y.
NewBright'n, S.I. (Lyman Rhoades) The Pavilion
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4 up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B. Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (M.J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (s.e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Htl. Hanover, a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland). Hotel Hanover, ap., $2.50 up
Portland, Or. (H.C. Bowers) The Portland, ap. $3up
Portsmouth, N. H. The Rockingham a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N.Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga.....The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep't) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y..Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
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do .....The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up

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For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
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Germanic, Apr. 14,	Noon	Germanic, May 12,	Noon

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Trave, Tu., Mch. 30, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., April 20, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., April 6, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Apl. 27, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller.....Sat., April 17.....10 AM
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM | Fulda, April 24, 10 AM
Ems, April 10, 10 AM | Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM
Werra, April 17, 10 AM | Ems, May 15, 10 A. M.
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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
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First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.
TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
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Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York, June 26.
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INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

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For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
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First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

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COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack..Wednesday, Mar. 24
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack....Saturday, March 27
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, March 30
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JOINT TRAFFIC AGREEMENT

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals Refuses to Enjoin the Association.

JUDGE WHEELER IS UPHELD.

The Court Finds that in Such a Case Only a Party Liable to Irremediable Injury Is Entitled to an Injunction.

Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge Lacombe concurring, yesterday affirmed the opinion of Judge Wheeler, dismissing the complaint in the action brought by the United States for an injunction against the Joint Traffic Association. The Government sought a perpetual injunction to restrain the various railroads forming the association from continuing in the combination, and Judge Wheeler denied it.

United States District Attorney Macfarlane argued for the appeal Thursday, and yesterday James C. Carter and ex-Minister E. J. Phelps spoke for the Joint Traffic Association.

Mr. Carter said that competition among railroads in this country is very keen. The network of roads is so complicated as to render it difficult at times and under certain circumstances to determine what of them are connecting and what competing. It is essential to prosperous operation that rates should be reasonable, stable, and uniform. It is important that these rates be known both by the railroads and by the public. There is need, also, of a classification of freights. Now, to make this classification is a most difficult task and requires the united thought and action of the men at the head of the great railroad systems of the country. These systems grew out of the combination and union, by purchase or otherwise, of numerous short roads. Thus and by the interchange of traffic a community of arrangement was reached by which the public was greatly benefited. Had the Government taken charge of the railroads it undoubtedly would have taken the same course of combination and interchange to facilitate commerce that the railroad managers have for years sought to establish.

Effects of Competition.

The constant reduction of rates, said Mr. Carter, had proved disastrous and driven many railroads into bankruptcy. Unreasonably high rates are not possible. No road can maintain them in the face of present competition. Railroad capital depends for its existence upon active use, and its product cannot be withheld for a rise in price, as in private business. Hence when competition ends in warfare and rates are cut, the weaker roads go to the wall, and ruin follows—ruin largely affecting the general public. The Inter-State Commerce Act requires publicity of rates and prohibits discrimination. Railroads may change their rates, but must give proper notice. These and other provisions of the act are equitable and wise, but they failed to serve their purpose, owing to ruinous competition which the act did not prevent, and because some roads violated the law by making discriminations and giving special rates. From these practices grew railroad wars, lawsuits, and other evils.

Birth of the Joint Traffic Association.

The idea which resulted in the Joint Traffic Association was to create a board in which each of the competing roads should be represented—a board to make such rules and regulations for the roads as should be equitable to all. The association was formed for mutual protection from the evils against which the law afforded no protection. Differential rates and division of traffic such as the association agreement allowed were made to aid the weaker roads. The agreement also did away with the evil of promiscuous soliciting, and put the business of soliciting into the proper hands. Reasonable competition is not prevented by the agreement; by it no road having superior advantages for carrying certain lines of freight is hindered from having an extra share of traffic. This agreement brings these companies together, and compels them to obey the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce law; it seeks to do away with secret, underhand competition, to make competition open and above board. It is highly beneficial to the railroad companies and to the public.

Mr. Phelps's Argument.

Mr. Phelps began his argument with the assertion that the Joint Traffic Association agreement violated no statute of the United States, and stated that the court had not jurisdiction to grant the relief asked for by the plaintiff.

Judge Wallace interrupted to say that he and Judge Lacombe agreed that the Government could not maintain an action against the Joint Traffic Association under the inter-State commerce law.

Mr. Phelps argued then that the agreement is not in violation of the Anti-Trust act. The Inter-State Commerce act is a complete provision for the administration of commerce regulations. It was in force prior to the Anti-Trust act. Each act provides different penalties for certain offenses, and if the Anti-Trust act be taken to cover this Joint Traffic case, that would be in the nature of a repeal of the Inter-State Commerce act.

Mr. Phelps asserted that all the objects of the Joint Traffic Association were in conformity with the Inter-State Commerce act. He denied that the Government was entitled to an injunction in this case unless a Governmental interest in the case could be shown—that it was liable to irreparable loss through the operation of the Joint Traffic agreement. Suit for an injunction must be by the individual who is injured.

In concluding, Mr. Phelps spoke of the immense harm that might result from the granting of the injunction asked for—which would have the effect of an interlocutory injunction, pending a decision by the Supreme Court.

Decision of the Court.

Judge Wallace announced that the court was prepared to dispose of the case at once, he and his colleague being agreed. "In my opinion," he said, "the Inter-State Commerce act cannot be invoked in the present case. If there has been any violation of the pooling section of that act, because of the existence of contracts, the United States has no right under that act by injunction. Such an action can be maintained only by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and it is a matter of grave doubt whether even the commission has right to such relief or that there is any remedy except by criminal prosecution. I am free to say that I am in grave doubt whether the act of Congress known as the anti-trust law was intended to apply to railway carriers.

"Any injury resulting from a pool contract is a violation of the Anti-Pooling act. The United States has no remedy by injunction to annul a contract. There are no provisions of that act that allow relief by injunction. That remedy does not lie, except in cases where it could be invoked, in a court of equity, and then it must be sought by some person liable to irremediable loss. That a rival railroad or individual may invoke that remedy I have no doubt. But it was never intended to apply to a case like the present one. So that I am of the opinion that the action of the court below must be affirmed."

Judge Lacombe said that he entirely concurred in the opinion that under the law the complainant in this case had no remedy by means of an injunction.

The case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

The Shirtmakers' Victory.

All the large shirt manufacturers, said the Secretary of the Shirtmakers' Union, yesterday, have already yielded to the union's demands for an advance of 20 per cent., and to-morrow the union will take the smaller manufacturers in hand. With the advance won by the strike, shirtmakers will now be able to earn about $8.50 a week. The manufacturers, continued the Secretary, can easily afford to pay the advance, for they have made enormous profits. One manufacturer, who was a workman eight years ago, he said, now owned ten houses.

KNAUER CLAIMS HE IS SANE.

By an Alleged Conspiracy He Has Been in an Asylum for Years.

Casper Knauer, who was formerly a picture frame maker in Centre Street, and who owns considerable real estate in this city, is trying, through the courts, to obtain his own release from a private insane asylum, to which he was committed in 1892.

Knauer is sixty years old, a veteran of the late war, and a member of Steinwehr Post, G. A. R. He married Catharine Louise Miller in 1887, and he claims that she and her two sons conspired to put him in an asylum. On their complaint he was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court on April 4, 1891, and was committed to be examined as to his sanity. Drs. Fitch and Hamilton, who examined him, pronounced him insane, and he was sent to Breezehurst Terrace, at Whitestone, L. I. A commission on his person and estate, which was said to be worth $60,000, was appointed a few months later, and a jury declared him insane.

Not long ago Knauer began writing letters to his comrades in Steinwehr Post, who investigated the case and reported it to the State Board of Lunacy. They engaged Lawyer Abraham Gruber to look after Knauer's interests, and Dr. Sholer was sent to the asylum to examine Knauer. He reported that Knauer was mentally sound. On the strength of his affidavit Knauer was taken to the Queens County Court, in Long Island City, last Saturday, on a writ of habeas corpus. He gave rational answers to the questions put to him, and denied that he labored under the hallucination that he was a great General.

The case was adjourned until to-day, in order that other evidence might be procured.

Dr. Robert S. Newton examined Knauer yesterday at the asylum, and pronounced him sane.

GRANT MONUMENT CEREMONY.

Many Invitations Accepted by Government and State Officers.

Mayor Strong, as Chairman of the Grant Monument Committee, has received acceptances from the following, in response to invitations to be present at the ceremonies on April 27:

The President and Vice President of the United States, and members of the Cabinet; Major Gen. Miles, the German Ambassador, the Mexican, Hawaiian, Japanese, Corean, and Haitian Ministers; Minister Resident of Costa Rica, Justice Rufus W. Peckham, United States Supreme Court; Gov. Black, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and Speaker O'Grady; Gov. Cooke, Connecticut; Gov. Bradley, Kentucky; Gov. Griggs, New Jersey; Gov. Bushnell, Ohio; Gov. Hastings, Pennsylvania, and Gov. Lowndes, Maryland, each with his staff.

Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania says that, in all probability, the entire National Guard of his State, to the number of 8,000, will attend.

News from Washington is that the Treasury Department will be represented at the ceremonies by a fleet of eleven lighthouse tenders and five revenue cutters.

TAMMANY CAPTAIN CONVICTED.

Associate in Alleged Election Fraud Gave Evidence Against Him.

Lester Bennett, a Tammany Hall Captain of the Eighteenth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, was convicted yesterday before Recorder Goff, in the Court of General Sessions, of aiding and abetting in election frauds. He was remanded until Monday for sentence.

The charge against Bennett was that he induced Thomas J. Furguson, alias David Ryan, to register falsely last October. Furguson was indicted with Bennett, but turned State's evidence and gave the testimony on which Bennett was convicted. At the time of the arrest it was charged that Bennett had colonized a lodging house in the district.

SAYS THE MINE WAS SALTED.

Fraud Alleged in a Suit to Set Aside a Judgment.

Alleged mine "salting" and conspiracy was the burden of the bill of complaint in the suit of Charles Waite against George T. King and nine other defendants to have a judgment of $4,281.95 they hold against him set aside. The case came up for a hearing before Justice Russell in the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. Waite alleged that ore from the mine, which was located in the Black Hills, would assay from $10 to $16 worth of gold to the ton, but that it was salted with ore assaying $240 to $640 a ton. He says that he was deceived into buying 10,000 shares of stock and becoming President of the company, which was known as the Welcome Gold and Silver Mining Company. Justice Russell dismissed the complaint, declaring that the plaintiff should have investigated the mine more carefully and had other assays made.

GIBSON'S TRIAL FOR PERJURY.

Lawyers Swear They Investigated and Found His Character Good.

The trial of Charles C. Gibson, the private detective, who is accused of having committed perjury in his testimony against Mrs. Shrady, in the recent trial of the Shrady divorce suit before Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, was continued yesterday before Judge McMahon, in General Sessions.

Several witnesses testified that one statement Gibson had sworn to in the divorce trial was absolutely false. In his defense Gibson brought Lawyer William H. Spear of Jersey City, who swore he had employed Gibson as a detective, and had always found him truthful and honest. Robert Carey, a lawyer of the same place, testified that he had investigated Gibson's record in connection with political work he had done in Pennsylvania, and could find nothing against him. The case will go on on Monday.

Temperance Meetings in Brooklyn.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock Neal Dow birthday exercises will be held in the Hanson Place Methodist Church, Brooklyn. Addresses are to be made by Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, the Rev. Louis A. Banks, D. D., and recitations given by N. Shirley Russell.

Mrs. Bullock's Lenten temperance lectures for next week in Brooklyn are: Sunday, at 7:30, at the Washington Avenue Baptist Church; Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Clinton Avenue, and Friday, at the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, when the topic will be "Rescue for Girls." The last-named meeting is for women only, and none under twenty years of age are expected to attend. The meeting on Saturday will be in the same church; that of Sunday in the First Reformed Church, Williamsburg, and the one on Monday, which will close her Brooklyn series, in the parlors of the New York Avenue Methodist Church.

Mr. Williams on the Tariff.

George Fred Williams of Massachusetts spoke at Carnegie Hall last night on the subject, "Money and the Commonwealth." It was the last of the series of five addresses on the money question arranged by the New York Bimetallic Association. President H. M. McDonald of the association presided. There were about 300 persons present. Among other things, Mr. Williams said, in reference to the Dingley bill: "We have little hope for the immediate future, but we are willing to have this one experiment tried of trying to restore a suffering people to prosperity by raising their taxes."

Life Saver Dolan Dead.

Philip Dolan, who saved the lives of two children at the fire at 27 Canton Street, Brooklyn, last week, died at the Kings County Hospital yesterday. The fire experience completely prostrated him. He was taken to the hospital on Monday and from that time until his death he raved of the scenes he had witnessed. Medical Superintendent Duryea said that Dolan's death was from alcoholism.

SURFACE LINE EXTENSIONS

Requests of the Metropolitan Traction Company Discussed at a Public Hearing.

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION.

Representatives of Property Owners and of Organizations Give Reasons Against Consenting to the Plans — The Hearing to be Continued Next Monday.

The warfare between the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company was resumed yesterday before the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen, at a public hearing on the applications of the Traction Company and some of its associated roads for extensions. The application asks for extensions on West Sixty-fifth Street and West Sixty-sixth Street, between the Boulevard and Eighth Avenue; on One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, from Lenox to Eighth Avenue; on Broome Street, from the Bowery to Broadway, and on Wall Street, from Front Street to the Wall Street Ferry.

The series of applications recently made by the Third Avenue Company, upon which a public hearing will be given on March 22, include West Sixty-fifth Street and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. Henry A. Robinson represented the Traction Company at the hearing, and William H. Page, Jr., of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, the Third Avenue Company.

William Travers Jerome appeared for the City Club. He opposed the granting of any privileges in perpetuity and urged that the twenty-five years' provision of the new charter should be carried out.

William Stone, representing property owners on Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets, presented petitions against the extensions on these streets. He pointed out that the consents of the property owners were necessary, and said that these had not been obtained. With roads through Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets there were no good reasons for the proposed extensions.

W. H. Williams of 31 West Sixty-fifth Street said that the building of the road would injure his property.

W. C. Trull, representing property owners on all streets in which extensions are asked for, made a general objection to all of the applications. He declared that the Metropolitan Company had but one scheme in view, and that to acquire, by connecting routes that are not more than one-half mile apart, railroad franchises and privileges without subjecting themselves to fair competition at public auction, and that it is also their purpose to prevent any cross-town railroads being constructed on the streets which they occupy without their consent.

He said also that so far as the various applications relate to the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Companies, they should be denied for the reason that "both of these corporations are now engaged in the deliberate attempt to violate their contracts with the city by converting their railroads respectively below Forty-second Street and Fifty-first Street, into electric railroads without applying to the city for its consent." The city ought to derive a large revenue from this source.

William McMurtrie Speer appeared for the Municipal Ownership Club, and District Assemblies 49 and 75, Knights of Labor. The point of his address was that, if additional privileges were to be granted, the people should profit by a reduction of the fare to 3 cents during commission hours, and that there should be a general system of transfers.

Christian Frinks of the Washington Heights Tax Payers' Association protested against what he termed the monopoly of the Third Avenue Company north of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He urged that the application of the Metropolitan Company for One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street be granted.

W. H. Page, Jr., closed the arguments in opposition. He made an elaborate legal argument in favor of a disposition of the extensions asked for by public auction to the highest bidder, and declared that, in asking for these small extensions, there was an African in the woodpile. He said that the scheme was to get the extensions block by block, so that the relief to the city should be the smallest. Thus for the two blocks on One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, the return to the city would be in proportion as the two blocks would be to the whole 190 miles of road operated.

Henry A. Robinson spoke for the Metropolitan Company. He said that all the arguments of opposing counsel were specious and flimsy; that all of them had been before the courts in one shape or another, and that in every case the courts had decided against these very propositions. He said that Mr. Page's arguments were not at all sincere, for in the applications of the Third Avenue Company for proposed extensions, the very conditions that he had criticised in the Metropolitan's application were in their own.

Mr. Robinson asserted that the various extensions requested would be for the greatest public good, and that all of them were public necessities.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ALDERMAN OAKLEY SEATED.

Succeeds Mr. Olcott as Member of the Sinking Fund Commission.

Alderman John T. Oakley took his seat yesterday as a member of the Sinking Fund Commission. Nearly a month ago he was elected a member of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen by a majority vote of those present, and was then elected Chairman of the Finance Committee, to succeed Mr. Olcott, who had resigned to become District Attorney.

The Republicans contested his election on the ground that it required the votes of a majority of all members of the board to make him a member of the committee. The Corporation Counsel decided that Mr. Oakley had been legally elected, and was entitled to his seat in the Sinking Fund Commission. The commission met yesterday to dispose of routine business.

Mr. Oakley is the only Tammany man that has had a seat in any of the important commissions or boards, with the exception of Commissioner Haffen of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, since Mayor Strong got through operating under the power of removal law.

Mrs. Eaton's Gifts to Charity.

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth D. Eaton, widow of the Rev. Dr. Theodore A. Eaton, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. By its provisions St. Luke's Hospital will receive $5,000; the fund for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, and aged and infirm clergymen, $10,000, to be equally divided; the income of $5,000 to the Waccamow Mission; to the Trustees of the Diocesan Convention of New York, $5,000; to the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal School, $5,000, with a further sum of $1,000, the income of which to go to the boy graduating at the head of his class; to the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, $5,000; to St. Clement's Memorial Church of St. Paul, Minn., all the books of her late husband. The residue of the estate goes to Sarah J. Smith, Emma A. Fleming, Lucy Jarvis, and Mary Markoe.

Miss Cohn Was Knocked Down.

Miss Lizzie Cohn of 119 East Eighty-first Street was knocked down by the pole of a carriage driven by Joseph T. Mason, at Fifty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, yesterday. Miss Cohn was injured on the side by her fall and kicked by one of the horses. Mason was arrested, and Miss Cohn was taken home. In the carriage were Mrs. Tefft, wife of one of the members of Tefft, Weller & Co., with her daughter and niece. Mrs. Tefft sent her physician to attend the injured woman. At the Yorkville Police Court Mason was held in $500 bail for trial on a charge of reckless driving.

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LEGAL NOTES.

MORTGAGE ON CUBAN PROPERTY A HAZARDOUS SECURITY.—The Appellate Division yesterday unanimously sustained a decision given by Justice Russell overruling a demurrer interposed by José M. Fernandez, in a suit brought against him and Andrew Fernandez by Andrew L. Fernandez and others, minors, by their guardian. Robert Fernandez, who died in this city in 1880, by his will, gave the income for life of about $150,000 of personalty to José M. Fernandez and others, the principal to go to other beneficiaries, among them the present plaintiffs. These remainder men seek in the present suit against the two surviving executors, who are also life tenants of the property, for an accounting and for other relief. Nearly all that is now left of the trust property is represented by a mortgage executed by José Lezamz for about $108,064 upon a plantation in Cuba, worth but a few years ago over $600,000; but it is now a hazardous security on account of the insurrection. The mortgage is not secured by the personal obligation of the owner of the plantation, José M. Fernandez, who now demurs to the complaint, is a resident of Cuba, and has principal charge of the mortgage. He refuses to join with Andrew Fernandez, his co-executor, in instituting an action for its foreclosure, and by the laws of Cuba one of two executors cannot foreclose without the concurrence of the other. It is asserted on behalf of the plaintiffs that the situation is such as to justify an attempt to collect the amount of the mortgage, or to obtain a personal guaranty of the owner of the plantation, who is of ample means. José, on the other hand, joined with the owner in an agreement extending the period of payment of the mortgage for the "harvesting of eight crops" of a certain amount, which renders the time of collection indefinite, and by this agreement secured to himself an annual income from the owner in lieu of interest upon the mortgage, to the disregard of the rights of his co-executor and co-tenant in common, and to the prejudice of the interest of the remainder men. The plaintiffs ask for the removal of José from the position of executor, or that he be required to give security for the faithful discharge of his duties. No charge is made against Andrew Fernandez, but he is made a defendant simply in his representative capacity. Justice Patterson, who gives the opinion of the appellate tribunal, says that from the allegations of the complaint it is obvious that a court of equity has power and jurisdiction to afford some relief. "The real matter in controversy relates to transactions between José M. Fernandez, as executor, and Lezamz. All that is to be criticised in the complaint is the prayer for relief. Too much may be asked, but that does not make the complaint multifarious nor divisible into different causes of action."

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RIGHTS OF PEDESTRIANS AT STREET CROSSINGS.—A judgment recovered by Kunigunda Fandel against the Third Avenue Railroad Company for injuries received by being struck by a cable car while attempting to cross Third Avenue at Ninety-fifth Street, was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Division. The accident occurred after sundown on May 4, 1894. Mrs. Fandel stood on the west side of the upper cross-walk until one down car and truck had passed her, and then an up car went by, with another following a short distance behind it. She said on the trial that she saw this last car coming as she attempted to cross, but thought she could go over safely, though struck while attempting to do so. Several witnesses besides herself testified that the car was not going so fast when she stood between the tracks and saw it at the lower crossing, as just before it knocked her down. It was contended on behalf of defendant that Mrs. Fandel was guilty of contributory negligence in attempting to cross in front of the moving car. Justice Rumsey, giving the prevailing opinion, which is concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice O'Brien, says: "It appeared from the testimony that there were about two cars on each block. It was necessary for one attempting to cross the track to cross somewhat closely in front of any street car, and it was not contributory negligence as a matter of law to do so, unless the speed of the car was so great and its proximity so close that the pedestrian would not probably be able to escape it. As is well known, even careful persons must, in pursuance of their ordinary avocations, cross the streets of this city in front of vehicles and moving cars, and to say that to do that constituted contributory negligence as a matter of law, would put an embargo upon the streets, so far as pedestrians were concerned." Justice Ingraham gives a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice Patterson.

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A CONTRACT TO REPAIR PAVEMENT CONSTRUED.—The Barber Asphalt Paving Company had laid an asphalt pavement in front of the premises of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, under a contract with the city to maintain it in repair for fifteen years. The hospital authorities desiring to excavate under the sidewalk for a vault, its architect applied for a permit, which the city refused to issue without the paving company's consent, because the pavement had not been accepted by the city. The company gave consent on the condition, which was agreed to, that the hospital would be responsible for the pavement, the architect being told what the price of the pavement would be. The damage caused to the pavement by the excavation was repaired by the company. The hospital officials paid for work done in front of property adjoining the hospital, but objected to paying for work done in front of the hospital building, upon the ground that the builder was responsible. The Appellate Division yesterday reversed a judgment given for the defendant, dismissing the action. The dismissal was based upon the ground mainly that no charges having been agreed upon, no action could be maintained. "It may be true," Presiding Justice Van Brunt says, in his opinion, "that this contract is ambiguous; but the manner in which it was construed by the parties is certainly very pertinent evidence in determining its purport. The plaintiff made its claim upon the defendant for this work and there was no objection to payment upon the ground that a price had not been agreed upon; and a liability was admitted and acknowledged for the work, which was done upon the premises adjoining the hospital property. How any liability under that contract could exist for that portion and not obtain as to the whole of the work, it is impossible to conceive from the evidence in this case."

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ACCIDENT SUITS AGAINST THE CITY.—William R. White brought suit against the city for injuries from an accident resulting from the neglect of a contractor for the grading and improvement of Ninth Avenue, in not providing that the surface water, sewage, and drainage, whenever it should accumulate through being impeded by reason of the regulating and grading of the avenue, should have a sufficient outlet and be carried off. The Appellate Division has sustained a demurrer to the complaint, Justice Rumsey giving the opinion. The Court holds that in actions of this nature, unless some wrongful act of the city was the moving cause of the negligence of the contractor, without which he would not have been negligent, the law will attribute the injury solely to his neglect, and hold him only liable for it. "So far as appears," Justice Rumsey says, "it was the independent act of the contractor, not arising from any provision of the contract, and one for which he only was liable." The Court further holds that the injuries complained of being personal injuries, it was a condition precedent that notice of intention to commence such action should have been filed with the Corporation Counsel within six months after the cause of action had accrued; and such filing not being alleged, the complaint was defective.

Corset Department.
2nd Floor.
The "Vesta" TRADE MARK.
Latest Parisian Models,—short hip,—straight front.
James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.
Broadway and 11th Street.

ATTACKING BUCKET SHOPS

Notice Given to the Western Union that the Ticker Contract Will Not Be Renewed.

STOCK EXCHANGE'S REASONS.

The Telegraph Company Charged with Many Violations of the Agreement—Statements of Interested Parties — The "Street" Doubtful About the Outcome.

President Francis L. Eames of the Stock Exchange and one of its Governing Committee, gave notice yesterday to the Western Union Telegraph Company that the Exchange would not renew the "ticker" contract, which expires June 30 next.

In a statement by the Governors of the Exchange, it is said:

"The members of the Stock Exchange are convinced that the Western Union Telegraph Company has not only made no attempt at all to live up to that contract, but on the contrary has made every effort to increase the very business it contracted not to do.

"Five years ago the Western Union Telegraph Company signed a contract by which, in return for being supplied with quotations by the Exchange, it agreed not to furnish tickers to any person, firm, corporation, or organization in New York City not already having its instruments until the application had been submitted to and approved by the Stock Exchange.

"The Telegraph Company has for five years violated this contract by placing its tickers wherever it has seen fit, in New York City, without the required submission and approval in a single instance.

"The Western Union Telegraph Company also contracted not to furnish to persons who may be directly or indirectly engaged in the promotion or maintenance of bucket shops the reports supplied by the Stock Exchange.

"The Telegraph Company has for five years violated this contract by furnishing the reports to practically every bucket shop in the United States.

"In other cities, where the business is large enough to warrant the introduction of tickers, the Western Union Telegraph Company furnishes tickers to bucket shops. These tickers are for the use of the 'customers' of bucket shops, and are supposed to furnish the latest obtainable quotations. But at the same time the Western Union Telegraph Company is furnishing by private wire to each bucket shop manager in those cities rapid 'express quotations,' which are several minutes in advance of the quotations seen by the 'customers.'

"As the bucket shop executes no order, but 'takes the trade,' thereby making its interest directly opposed to that of the so-called 'customer,' the opportunity for fraud and deceit is perfect, and is not wasted. In an excited market, 'margins' are often already forfeited to the bucket shop at the time the 'trade' begins. The aid of the Western Union Telegraph Company is essential to this organized system of fraud, and that aid has not been withheld."

On the street the opinion most generally expressed was that this action would not solve the problem of how to deprive "bucket shops" of quotations. At the Consolidated Exchange, which receives its quotations through the Gold and Stock "tickers," no one was found who did not ridicule the action of the Governors of the Stock Exchange, and predict obstinate litigation. "We'll get our quotations any way," said one member.

Officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company would not discuss the matter.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange have been considering how to thwart the "bucket shops" for several months. It was admitted last night that no sort of a plan of quotation service had been agreed on to go into effect July 1. Of plans to prevent Stock Exchange quotations reaching the "bucket shops," so as to furnish a basis for their petty gambling transactions, there have been legion, but hitherto they have come to naught.

The contract of the Exchange with the Western Union Telegraph Company, in 1892, which expires June 30, was to furnish quotations for $30,000 a year. These quotations were farmed by the Western Union at a profit estimated at $600,000 a year. The Stock Exchange tickers are known as those of the Gold Stock Telegraph Company. This company was taken into the Western Union Telegraph Company in 1882 on a contract for ninety-nine years.

The "ticker" question is bound to be a factor in the annual election of the Stock Exchange in April. The ticket is being made up, and before it is completed the campaigners will have encountered no end of obstacles in endeavoring to satisfy the majority of the brokers. There is much dissatisfaction because of the lack of business in legitimate offices, and the prosperity of the "bucket-shop" keepers. Beyond this there is many a conviction that were the membership of the Exchange 250 instead of four times that number, it would be a gain in every way.

Valentine and Fender Held.

Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, held for trial Walter B. Valentine and William Fender, who, the police claim, are the proprietors of the New York Commission Company, or New Jersey Commission Company, whose offices, at 17 and 19 Broadway and 47 West Twenty-ninth Street, were raided by the police on Tuesday last. The eighteen employes of the concern, who were arrested, were discharged, as there was nothing to show that they had guilty knowledge of any law being violated. The bail of the two men held was fixed at $500 each, which was furnished by Alfred Adams, better known as "Al" Adams, the "Policy King."

Every year, Bronchitis, under the mistaken name of Consumption, sweeps thousands of people to a premature grave. DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, nearly always cures this form of disease.—Adv.

Fashion says: Wear covert cloth Spring overcoats; and it's better to be out of an overcoat than out of Fashion.

But we cater to all tastes.

Have not only coverts but black and oxford worsteds and cheviots; mixtures also; long coats as well as short.

$10 to $20 serge-lined; $20 to $30 silk-lined.

Whatever is up to date in negligee shirts is here.

Derbys and Alpines in the shapes of the fashion-makers, at unfashionable prices—the much worn flat brims, too.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BUBONIC PLAGUE CULTURES.

Chief Bacteriologist Wilson of the Brooklyn Board of Health Reports on His Experiments.

Dr. E. H. Wilson, Chief Bacteriologist of the Brooklyn Board of Health, submitted a report yesterday giving the result of experiments with bacilli of the bubonic plague. The experiments were made with a view to the possible introduction of the plague into this country from the infected ports of India. In his report, Dr. Wilson details at great length the result of several tests. The most interesting, perhaps, of all, was that showing the temperature at which the bacilli are killed by the hot-air method.

He experimented with cultures on bits of wool blanket, paper, and glass. They were left in a dark closet over night to dry, and the next day placed in an oven kept at 50 C., corresponding to the thermal death-point moist heat. Every hour a piece of glass, of paper, and of blanket was removed and transferred to fresh madia and placed in an incubator at 37 C. The following results were obtained:

At the end of one hour—Paper, lived; glass, died; blanket, lived.

Two hours—Paper, lived; glass, died; blanket, lived.

Three hours—Paper, lived; glass, died; blanket, lived.

Four hours—Paper died; glass, died; blanket, lived.

Five hours—Paper, died; glass, died; blanket, lived.

Six hours—Paper, died; glass, died; blanket, lived.

It will be seen that the bacillus died out before the end of the first hour on the glass. Before the end of the fourth on the paper, and was living at the end of the sixth hour on the blanket.

Among the conclusions he reaches are the following:

1. The thermal death point of this organism is one or two degrees higher than that of the majority of pathogenic bacteria of the non-aperulating variety.

2. Differing widely from cholera, sunlight and desiccation cannot be relied upon to limit the viability of this bacillus under commercial circumstances.

3. Rags, mails, ballast, and general merchandise coming from infected ports should be subjected at either the port of departure or the port of entry to a thorough system of disinfection.

A LAWYER'S BLACK EYE.

The Magistrate Says Passing the Lie Does Not Justify Assault.

Lawyers Wilton C. Donn and James C. Chapin were opposing counsel in a patent suit, in which United States Commissioner Shields was appointed as referee by the Court. Thursday afternoon a hearing took place in Mr. Donn's office, 261 Broadway, and, after the referee had gone, a dispute arose between the lawyers as to a motion which had been made by Chapin. Mr. Donn insisted that a statement embodied in the motion was false, and Mr. Chapin's prompt response to this charge was so forcible as to discolor the immediate surroundings of the left eye of his accuser.

Yesterday Mr. Donn appeared in the Centre Street Court as a complainant, and his eye was covered with a bandage. He told Magistrate Wentworth that the blow he received on the eye knocked him backward over his desk. He then took hold of a chair to defend himself. Self-defense was pleaded by George Gordon Battle, who represented Mr. Chapin, and the latter stated that not only did Donn call him a liar, but he threatened to strike him with a chair. Other witnesses corroborated the complainant's statement.

Magistrate Wentworth held Chapin for trial, paroling him in the custody of Mr. Battle, and remarked that a man had no right to commit an assault simply because he was called a liar.

LIGHT AS A MODELER.

John Baynes Shows a Raised Medallion as the Result.

A lecture by John Baynes, illustrated with stereopticon views depicting monuments of the East, was the attraction at the Camera Club last night. The chief attraction, however, was a plaster-cast portrait of the lecturer, with about a sixteenth of an inch relief. It represented, Mr. Baynes said, the result of over twenty years of study and experiment on his part toward utilizing some other agency than chisel and hammer in the production of sculpture and statuary.

The medallion portrait he displayed is about the size of a fifty-cent piece. It was produced, according to the lecturer, in two hours by his process. As to the agency he uses, he would only say that "a stream of light does the modeling." He is awaiting his letters patent.

A number of persons, more or less familiar with the applied arts, were present, and plied Mr. Baynes with questions. He talked freely, except where data were sought as to his procedure.

Hudson County (N. J.) 4 Per Cents.

The Hudson County (N. J.) Freeholders have authorized County Collector Dugan to advertise for bids for $127,000 worth of five-year bonds and $200,000 of thirty-year bonds, both to bear 4 per cent. interest. The proceeds of the first issue will be devoted to the improvement and maintenance of the Hudson County Boulevard, of the latter to the improvement of the Weehawken loop of the Boulevard.

Brooklyn's Water Supply.

Mayor Wurster is in favor of the Perkins bill, which empowers Brooklyn to go into Suffolk County for its additional water supply. He said yesterday: "The quickest and cheapest way to get water is to build a few miles of conduit into Suffolk County, and for that reason I am in favor of the bill. The City of New York has the right to go wherever it pleases into Westchester County to get and protect its water supply, and Brooklyn should have the same right as to Suffolk County."

SPRING FASHIONS NUMBER for MEN AND WOMEN.

The Illustrated MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF The New York Times OF SUNDAY, March 21st. RICHLY ILLUSTRATED.

Attractions in Millinery and Gowns, Out of Door Garments, Cycling Habits.

Every conceivable thing in attire for men and women.

In many thousands of the best homes of New York City and Brooklyn, THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only morning newspaper that is admitted, because it gives all the news promptly, interestingly, and impartially, and can be read by old and young.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

KING OF ALL THE LOBSTERS

The City Aquarium Has on Exhibition the Largest of Which There Is Any Record.

CAPTURED OFF SANDY HOOK.

The Prize Was Bought in Fulton Market Yesterday—Nearly Four and a Half Feet Long, Weighing Thirty Pounds, and Probably Forty Years Old.

The largest lobster ever seen or heard of was received and put on exhibition at the New York aquarium yesterday. With consideration for the New York public, which demands for him respect and admiration, he has lurked beneath the waters off Sandy Hook for years, accumulating length and weight, and refraining from being caught until this city had completed a building and equipment in which he can be comfortable personally, studied by scientists, and viewed by the populace.

He was caught by the schooner Becket early yesterday morning. The awe-stricken fishermen brought him here to Fulton Market, where he was bought by Middleton, Carmen & Co. All of him could not be placed on any available scales, but with conservative estimates for the huge claws which rested on the slab, his weight was given at thirty pounds. Being of appropriate sex, a blonde of obviously aggressive disposition, and unquestionably able to thrash any other lobster in the seas, he was called "Bob Fitzsimmons." Then he was sold to the aquarium for $10 and placed in the big glass tank set apart for his special family.

The price is cheap enough, for the lobster will be an object of interest to naturalists throughout the world, and many museums would eagerly compete for his possession. Prof. Francis Hobart Herrick, Ph. D., Professor of Biology in the Western Reserve University, has studied the lobster more carefully than any other man, and wrote a book of 300 pages about him. In this volume it is stated that two of the largest lobsters of which there is any record weighed less than twenty-three pounds each. Their skeletons have been carefully preserved, one in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the other by Prof. Herrick.

No aquarium in the world has a specimen which can approach in size and weight that received here yesterday. He measures nearly four feet and a half in length from the tip of his formidable claws to the end of his tail. If he could stand erect he could clasp an ordinary man about the waist. His claws are strong and big enough to crush the wrist bones of a strong man. Knowledge of this fact caused him to be handled with extreme circumspection and respect at the aquarium, those who were engaged in removing him being careful to catch him just behind the eyes.

Estimating according to scientific rules of lobsters, the new acquisition is declared to be between thirty-eight and forty-five years old. He has changed his shell an indefinite number of times. There are on him none of the barnacles and other sea growths which almost invariably disfigure the apparel of the adult. His shell is smooth, clean, and without scars or flaws.

His stage name, as written in the front of his tank, is Homarus Americanus, which distinguishes him from Astacus Vulgaris, the European lobster. His smaller brethren, predecessors in the tank, stood about and looked at him in open-eyed amazement as he took his place among them, but he made no attempt to injure them, though his genus is not entirely free from suspicions of cannibalism. As he strolled about he seemed inclined to be sociable, occasionally catching a little lobster about the waist in his huge claw as if cultivating acquaintance or proffering a handshake, but he invariably released the captives, apparently without hurting or even alarming them.

He is the oldest and biggest lobster ever seen, and will be under scientific observation from now to the day of his death. It is reasonably certain that he will fill a full

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1897. EIGHT PAGES.

Lord Leighton.

ANECDOTES OF HIS EARLY LIFE IN ROME RECALLED BY AN ITALIAN ARTIST.

It is the elder men who remember the Café Greco, so frequented by the artists at Rome in the fifties. There was then a waiter there, by name Rafaello, who had the true art instinct. He knew every model in Rome, and Rafaello made commissions when he recommended a Magdalen or a Moses. Rafaello had an album, and young artists filled many of its pages with their sketches and water colors.

In The Cornhill Giovanni Costa tells of an incident in his own career, and how Rafaello's album had its influence on his career. Leighton was then studying in Rome, and the waiter of the Café Greco handed him his album for examination, in which was a water color of Costa's. The waiter afterward said to Costa: "The young Englishman has seen your sketch, and advises me to take great care of it, because one day it will be very valuable." Costa did not know Leighton then, save by sight. He now writes: "I was very proud of his criticism, and it gave me courage for the rest of my life." So we see how a little timely praise may have its influence and shape a man's career.

When Costa knew Leighton better he says that one thing which amazed the Italians was the Englishman's linguistic accomplishments, for he spoke all European tongues fluently and elegantly. Costa's first acquaintance with Leighton was an amusing one. In the old days the artists had their picnics. Work and jollity were combined, and the usual place of rendezvous was at some farmhouse in the Roman Campagna. Generally donkeys were hired, and the cavalcade was more or less imposing. Racing was in order, and many were unhorsed—or undonkeyed.

On one occasion Leighton and Costa were of the cavalcade. A farmhouse was reached, breakfast was in order, and all the donkeys were tethered to the palings. There were beehives near, and a donkey was stung, whereupon he kicked vigorously, and a stampede took place. All the animals sought the Campagna, save one poor donkey who could not break loose, and on him the bees hived, and stung him. It was Leighton and Costa who came to the rescue of the tortured donkey. The picnic party broke up and fled, with the exception of one young man with fair, curly hair, dressed in velvet, who, slipping on his gloves and tying a handkerchief over his face, ran to liberate the poor little beast. "I had started to do the same, but less resolutely, having no gloves," says Costa, "so I met him as he came back, and in this way I first made the acquaintance of Frederick Leighton, who was then about twenty-three years old."

This article of Signor Costa's is of practical interest, because it explains a certain method of laying on a background which produced a particularly silvery light, an effect more marked on Lord Leighton's pictures of his middle style, though occasionally this peculiarity appears in his later method.

Signor Costa says that as far back as 1850 there was a small group of artists in Rome "of all nationalities" who were bent on discovering the practical methods of the masters of the past. There were always pictures of a century or two back to be found in Rome in such bad condition as to be of little value. Pictures could then be unpeeled. There was a Schiavone injured beyond the help of the restorer, and this old canvas was dissected. There was found to be a "greenish gray painted between the local colors and the lights." But this color was not discoverable in a Titian, a Giorgione, or a Bassano, for here there was a black underground. In a Correggio, however, and in a Valasquez, this gray underpainting was positive. "The results of these studies," writes Signor Costa, "was that Leighton and I definitely adopted the following method: Take a canvas or panel with the whitest possible preparation and non-absorbent—the drawing of the subject to be done with precision and indelible. On this seek to model in monochrome so strongly that it will bear the local colors painted with exaggeration, and then the gray, which is to be the ground of all the future halftones; on this paint the lights, for which use only white, red, and black, avoiding yellow, and, stabbing (botteggiando) with the brush while the color is wet, make the half-tints tell out from the gray beneath, which should be thoroughly dry. When all is dry, finish the picture with scumbles, (spegazzi,) adding yellow to complete the color."

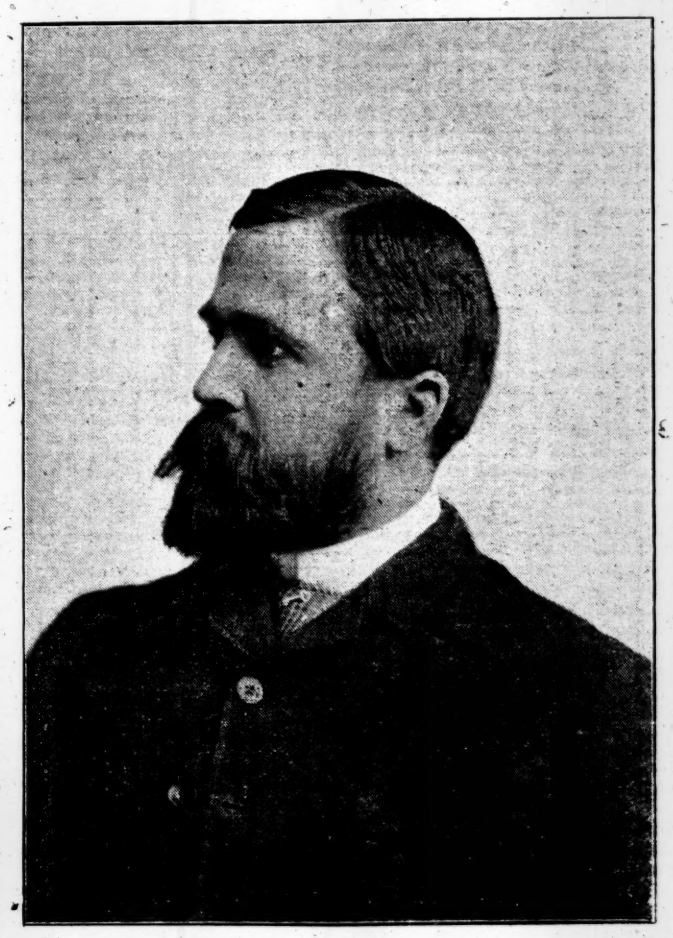
One well-known and decidedly inartistic quality of Lord Leighton's was his punctuality. Costa says that his whole year "was planned out beforehand." Leighton had a great many public duties to perform, and no one ever had to wait for him. He traveled a great deal, but the day and the hour of his departure and of his return were always arranged. Leighton was once in Damascus, and was urged to remain there, but he declined. His reason was that he had to be in London on a certain day because he had made an engagement with his model. Costa was anxious to learn whether Lord Leighton had actually kept this engagement, and he found that when the artist was ascending the staircase straight from Damascus, the model was knocking at the door of the studio. Lord Leighton's last work was a study of fruit, which he made in Rome in 1895. It was to be introduced in the unfinished "Clytie."

"Coals to Newcastle."

The wanderings, the strange mutations of fortune of a paragraph are curious. A number of years ago there appeared a paragraph in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the twenty lines or so were lost sight of. About ten years afterward the same paragraph found its way back to THE TIMES, and was printed in its columns, credited to an Anglo-Chinese newspaper. The Publishers' Weekly tells of how coals come back to Newcastle. Dr. Paul Carus's "Karma" originally appeared in The Open Court. It was translated by Tolstoi into Russian, and next became French. Then an Englishman took "Karma," translated it back into English, and offered it to The International, a monthly magazine but three doors from the office of The Open Court, in Chicago.

Talleyrand and Cooper's Sister.

The Bookman recalls an acrostic of Talleyrand's on Anna Cooper, a sister of the novelist. The young lady met with a sad death, later, having been killed by a fall from a horse. The first line of M. Talleyrand begins, "Aimable philosophe au printemps de son age," and the last one reads, "Rentrant au monde, est sur d'en faire l'ornement." It was one of the double o's in "Cooper" which must have stumped the rhymester, but he got over it fairly, if not precisely in a complimentary way, with "Otsego n'est pas gai—mais tout est habitude," which briefly translated would be "Otsego is a stupid place, but you can get used to anything."



Benjamin E. Smith of The Century Dictionary.

We all know Dr. Johnson's ideas about the lexicographer. The great man declared himself in doubt as to his own status; whether he was "worthy of literary praise," or held "the lowest place"; but with a clearer intelligence to-day we accord the highest place to the dictionary maker.

At the head of the "list of collaborators" of the Century Dictionary there is printed, "Editor-in-Chief, William D. Whitney, Ph. D., LL. D.; Managing Editor, Benjamin E. Smith, A. M." To the learning and skill of the Professor of Comparative Philology and Sanskrit in Yale University is due in large part the accuracy of the work, to the energy of the managing editor its successful execution. The services of the latter, who for the last fifteen years has been at work on this dictionary, have been conspicuous, however, not alone in an administrative sense, but also for a thorough acquaintance with what were the lines to be laid out in a work of such magnitude.

Mr. Smith comes from cultured stock. Born in Beirout, in 1857, his father, Dr. Eli Smith, was an American missionary, and was the translator of the Bible into Arabic. As a lad Mr. Smith came to the United States, and was graduated from Amherst College in 1877. In Amherst he was instructor in mathematics from 1878 to 1880. In 1880 he went to Leipsic, studied philosophy, and on his return became instructor in psychology in the Johns Hopkins University. In 1882 began his connection with the Century Company, and his first work on the dictionary. At the start it was believed that it would be possible to complete the entire work in two years, but it was 1891 before the dictionary was brought to a conclusion.

The labor on such a vast enterprise has been incessant. It devolved on Mr. Smith to make the selection of those who, as a staff, were to contribute to the dictionary. To his care was allotted the mapping out of the work. The biographical and geographical portions of the dictionary, for which he is alone responsible, "The Cyclopedia of Names," were not an afterthought, as has been supposed, but had been planned from the very first. If, as an encyclopedic lexicon of the English language, the series of volumes are likely to remain unchanged, the biographical and geographical parts are subject to constant revision. There are many distinguished contemporaneous men, who die, or there are new names which come to the front—and so the work of the Century Dictionary is never ending. What is marvelous are the very few corrections which have been made in the main body of the volumes, as it was originally printed, and this may be attributed to the vigilance exercised by Mr. Smith.

Ceylon's Vast Ruins.

WALLS AND FORESTS OF COLUMNS THAT RECALL THE GREATEST WORKS OF ROME AND EGYPT.

It is not to Ceylon that we would go to find ruins to rival the greatest that the world possesses, and yet from a recent traveler's book it may be learned that Ceylon contains the remains of cities not inferior in boldness of conception and richness of design to any in the world. They lie in the northern half of the island, almost buried among vegetation, and in some cases still difficult of access. Many years ago they were visited and described by Sir Emerson Tennent, and from time to time they have received notice from other travelers, but it is only now that many of the most remarkable ruins have been accurately depicted in the reproductions of photographs. A series of such pictures adorns Mr. H. W. Cave's volume on the "Ruined Cities of Ceylon." In an article on Mr. Cave's book, The London Standard says:

"These ruins have been smitten in bygone ages by the fury of conquerors; they have suffered yet more severely from the hand of time. Trees have taken root on walls and roofs, and have wrenched them asunder; the rank forest vegetation has buried ornamental carvings and sculptured figures. Yet what remains is wonderful, and what would reward excavation may easily be inferred. The ruins belong to very varied dates, some going back to well before the Christian era, others to three or four centuries after it, while one very beautiful and extensive group belongs mainly, if not wholly, to a comparatively late period in Singhalese prosperity, the middle of the twelfth century.

"Their connection with Buddhism is very close; the most conspicuous remains at the present time being commonly temples, monasteries, and dagabas—huge, domelike structures which in magnitude are no unworthy rivals of the Pyramids of Egypt. One of the most remarkable of the groups of ruins is Mihintale, the mountain city. A rocky mass rises abruptly from the plain to a height of 1,000 feet. The slopes are now covered with dense forest from the base almost to the top, except on the space where a gigantic stairway of granite slabs leads up to the summit. This might well be taken for a part of the natural hill; in reality it is a huge ruined edifice, the remnant of a dagaba, in the construction of which millions of bricks have been employed.

"Near it are other dagabas of great size, and, besides these, rock-cut chambers and many other remains of the ancient monastery. The city is associated with sacred memories in the history of Ceylon. Here it was that the nation, in the third century before Christ, adopted Buddhism. Gotama himself is said to have visited the island, the inhabitants of which were then snake-worshippers, and to have converted the King. On a second visit he left his footprint on the rock as he rose into the air from the summit of Adam's Peak. But this sign is appropriated, as is well known, by the followers of different creeds to divers personages. The Mohammedans attribute it to Adam; the Portuguese Christians were divided in opinion as to whether it had been left by St. Thomas or by the Eunuch of Candace, Queen of the Ethiopians. Indeed, some critics go so far as to doubt whether Buddha ever visited Ceylon at all, whatever may be the origin of the footprint!

"Be this as it may, it was not till the third century that the new faith obtained any permanent hold upon the island. The conversion came about in a curious way, which indicates how causes apparently remote may indirectly lead to important consequences. One would hardly have expected that the Greek invasion of India would have won Ceylon to the worship of Buddha. Yet so it was. In India the Magadhan State at the time of Gotama's death was comparatively unimportant, but it received support from the invaders, and thus rapidly developed in power and extent. The Singhalese were of the same race, for they were not aboriginal in the island. The ruler of Magadhan about three centuries before the Christian era was an earnest Buddhist, and sent his son, Mahinda as a missionary, to Ceylon. He was welcomed by the King, who long before embraced the new creed and celebrated his conversion by the erection of a monastery on the spot. The identical place of meeting between the King and the Prince is said to be marked by the Ambustele Dagaba, one of the best preserved of the ruins, in which the ashes of Mahinda, who ended his days on the spot, were afterward enshrined.

"From the summit of Mihintale the traveler looks down, at a distance of about eight miles, upon the ruins of another sacred city, Anuradhapura. The road now passes through the forest; once it was lined with buildings of various kinds. In the middle of the city is a garden twenty

square miles in extent, which the royal convert dedicated to sacred purposes, besides erecting splendid memorial buildings. Its most precious possession was the sacred Bo Tree. This was an offshoot from the original Indian tree under which Gotama attained perfection. The fact of its origin is probably true, though the story of its translation to Ceylon is incrusted with legends. The inclosure surrounding the sacred grove—for its offshoots are abundant—still remains, as well as the tree itself. As the date of its arrival is known—B. C. 288—this, though it may not be the oldest tree in the world, is the earliest of any the exact age of which is known.

"Some of the ruins in this city are extraordinary; the Brazen Palace rested on 1,600 monolithic columns of granite. It has gone, but they still remain, though worn by age, and injured by 'a whole series of heretic invaders.' The sculptures also in Anuradhapura are extraordinary for their number and beauty, and the stone baths or tanks, which are unusually abundant and well preserved, are among its most interesting relics, for some of them may be coeval with the baths of Caracalla or Diocletian at Rome.

"But the most astounding object is the Abhayagiriya Dagaba, which is the greatest monument of its kind in the world. According to native annals which Mr. Cave appears to think trustworthy, it was once 405 feet in height, and as it is the base covers about eight acres. Not the least wonder of Anuradhapura is the huge tank in the neighborhood. It was constructed about the middle of the fifth century of our era, by erecting a vast wall a dozen miles in length and damming back the stream, so as to form a sheet of water forty miles in circumference. But the work was on too vast a scale, the dam was not sufficiently strong, and ultimately gave way, so that the forest now grows over a large part of the bed.

"Another notable city is Sigiri. This, however, is more interesting as a tour de force than for the beauty of its buildings. A fortress has been erected on the summit of a precipitous rock. The story of its origin is a grim one, and goes back to the later part of the fifth century of our era. It is a tale of cruelty and revenge within the walls of a palace, which ended with the murder, in a very barbarous way, of a King by his son-in-law, who had usurped the throne. But the deed of blood made its author unpopular, so he determined to build himself a fortress, where he should be safe from his enemies. By cunningly constructed spiral galleries, access was obtained to the summit of this great isolated rock, on which a stronghold was erected. The hope was vain. Retribution came; the land was invaded; the murderer was defeated, and slew himself on the field of battle.

"But there is one more city among those described by Mr. Cave which is exceptionally interesting, from the long period which its history covers, and its connection with a time more recent than those more distinctly religious in their origin. This is Polonnaruwa, the mediaeval capital of Ceylon. It was a place of importance at a very early period, and frequently a royal residence. It grew in opulence and splendor, but in process of time it fell on less peaceful days. The coasts of Ceylon were for long harassed by the Malabars, who were to it what the Danes at one time became to England. They also gradually penetrated inland, and at last, in the year 1023 of our era, captured and sacked Polonnaruwa. But, after about fifty years, it was recovered from the invaders, and remained the capital of the native Kings all through the twelfth century. This was the age of its greatest glory, and to this epoch most of its more important ruins belong.

"The monarch to whom its splendor was due was Prakrama Bahu, the first of that title, who erected a number of magnificent buildings—temples, monasteries, hospitals, schools, and a palace, besides a fort and a wall of circumvallation. According to Sir Emerson Tennent, the dimensions of this inclosure were thirty miles by four. Besides this, Prakrama enlarged the already huge tank, and his Queen built the enormous dagaba which still remains.

"In Mr. Cave's illustrations we can judge of the magnificence of the ruins. He brings us face to face with a vanished civilization. The Singhalese in some things were probably behind the nations of Western Europe, but in the grandeur and splendor of their architectural designs they were not a whit inferior to their contemporaries on this Continent, while the arts flourished there at an age when they were almost trampled out in Europe beneath the feet of barbarian invaders. The later glory of Polonnaruwa, at any rate, must have surpassed that of any early mediaeval city. It is satisfactory to learn from Mr. Cave's interesting book that these marvelous ruins are not neglected by the British authorities, but that some efforts are being made to arrest decay and investigate their buried wonders."

Kinds of Lace That Exist.

The question having been asked as to the kinds of laces known, it may be said that their names are many. A partial list of laces would begin with Albisola and conclude with Ypres as follows:

Albisola, Alençon, Brussels, Antwerp, Application, Aras, Auvergne, Ave-Maria, Baby, Basket, Bayeux, Beaded, Beggars, Bilinent, Bisette, Bobbin, Bone point, Border, Bourg-Argental, Bride, Broad, Buckingham, Cadiz, Carnival, Cartisane, Caterpillar point, Chain, Chantilly, Chenille, Cluny, Cordover, Cork, Cretan, Crewel, Crochet, Crown, Dalecarlain, Damascene, Darned, Devonshire, Diamond, Dieppe, Dresden point, Duchesse, Dunkirk, Dutch, Ecru, English point, False Valenciennes, Flat point, Flemish point, Fuseau, Genoa, Grammont, Guesse, Henriquez, Hollie point, Honiton, (made in Devonshire, England,) Jesuite, Knotted, Lille, Limerick, Mechlin, Mignonette, Miercourt, Needle point, Oyah, Parchment, Pillow, Plaited point, Pot, (from pattern introduced,) Powdered, (covered with small flowers and dots,) Saxony, Spanish, Statute, (lace made in accordance with sumptuary laws,) Tambour, Tape, Thread, Torchon, Trolley, Valenciennes, Ypres.

Col. Higginson.

ESSAYS ON LITERATURE AND LIFE, WITH ANECDOTES HERE AND THERE.*

Col. Higginson has changed more than a little since his name kept company on the title-pages of The Atlantic Monthly with the names of Hawthorne, Holmes, Lowell, and Emerson. One feels in this latest volume of his essays that he is forcing his sympathy with his public; that this writing about money and modernity, journalism and polite society, seems hardly more worth while to him than it seems to his readers. We who think of him as Colonel of the first colored regiment of the civil war, who connect him with the Cambridge group of writers, and who have read his charming essays of five-and-thirty years ago, find it impossible not to visualize him against a background of greater richness and depth than the present time seems to afford him.

The most interesting of the papers in this collection is the one upon Lowell's closing years in Cambridge. It is in reminiscence that Col. Higginson is happiest, as his series "Cheerful Yesterdays," now running in The Atlantic very well attests. One gets the precise flavor of the time from his little hoard of precious anecdotes. He says of Lowell, with the frankness of one who has felt the burden of his friend's peculiarities, that "he gained vastly in the power of self-repression and of mutual deference by going to London, is unquestionable. It is the best thing taught to Americans by the admirable discipline of the dinner tables of that city that we unlearn the habit of monologue. No one needed this more than Lowell, except, perhaps, Holmes; the two had sat at opposite ends of the table so long during the early dinners of Atlantic contributors, and practically monopolized the talk. As to the quality of conversation in London, they found none better than their own; but they learned—at least Lowell did—the value of half-rations." What an amusing picture this presents of those Atlantic dinners, with the submerged contributors chafing at the endless flow of wit and wisdom from their inconsiderate colleagues! But with all his impatience of restraint, one can hardly fancy Lowell himself enjoying the late revenge of such a public comment.

Col. Higginson in many respects has marvelously kept pace with the changing time, and adapted himself to an age in which over 3,000 American monthlies find readers, but he now and then discloses a stubborn resistance to the modern point of view. His ire, for example, rises when Mr. Henry James characterizes Thoreau as not merely provincial but parochial. "That parochial life," he says, "has found already three biographers in England, which is possibly two more than the lifelong transplantation of Mr. James may win for him." Fortunately, three biographers do not in these days constitute the measure of fame, and one need not sympathize prematurely with Mr. James except in the thought that whoever else may write his honorable story, it will not be Louis Stevenson, who so captivatingly misread Thoreau.

We catch again the familiar note of somewhat bumptious Americanism when Col. Higginson tells—for the second time in the volume, by the way—the anecdote of Richard Grant White, who was described by the London press as having "the figure of a guardsman and the bearing of a Duke," and who "always maintained that the very finest manners he had ever encountered were those of his grandfather, a modest clergyman in Connecticut." "After all is said and done," Col. Higginson adds in protest against cosmopolitanism, "the circles of American writers who established our Nation's literature were great because they were first and chiefly Americans, and of the Americans who have permanently transplanted themselves for literary purposes it is pretty certain that James and Bret Harte would have developed more lasting power had they remained at home. Transplanting helps tulips, but it is a doubtful aid to human intellects. Why is it not as great a thing to be fellow-countrymen of Emerson and Hawthorne as of Tennyson and Browning?" This is one of the familiar arguments that, to use Col. Higginson's own phrase, belong to a world outside of science. With the exception of the horticultural item in regard to tulips it is not susceptible of proof. We cannot possibly tell how many years might have been added to the fame of Mr. James or Mr. Harte had they been home-keeping youths. We are only dimly conscious that they have few competitors among those who have not longed "to goon on pilgrimages" and "seken straunge strandes." Nor have we any way of finding out the relative value of Hawthorne and Browning, Emerson and Tennyson, as compatriots. Col. Higginson does not help us by his pertinent reminder that Browning lived so much out of England that his right to burial in Westminster Abbey was disputed. Are we to gather that he would have been a more virile and "lasting" power in literature if he had never lived where he could see young Pippa pass? Or is it only the American genius who may not venture off his native soil for fear of dilution if not of dissolution?

One at least of Col. Higginson's essays has the merit of giving us a new point of view. We had not before realized how hampering the newspaper reporter is to the lecturer. Col. Higginson explains that it is not the fact of being reported that is annoying, but the constraint under which the lecturer labors to write out his lecture, so that the reporter may have it in time for the morning paper. If the eloquence of the lecturer is of the kind that plays most readily about impromptu points, he finds that he must forego such eloquence, otherwise his lecture will fail to correspond with the printed report. Of course, if he is a high-spirited, dauntless sort of man, he may refuse to write out his lecture before he delivers it, and trust to the reporter's proficiency in shorthand for an accurate reproduction of the unpremeditated speech.

In this case, however, Col. Higginson finds that a very distressing thing happens. The good hits, the best phrases, which the audience has vigorously applauded, are left out. "This method discourages the speaker," Col. Higginson confesses. "The only possible compromise," he adds, "is that which the present writer has sometimes adopted—to write out one speech for the press, and then make, if needful, a wholly different one. But this involves a double trouble, besides the incidental objection that it does not seem quite honest." Col. Higginson is right—it does not seem quite honest, yet we question whether there is any advantage on the score of honesty in selling one's soul to a reporter for a mess of type. Col. Higginson hopes, and we share his hope, that "some future poly-phonograph may at some day reproduce in the daily papers of the next morning all that any public speaker said which was worth saying, or really told upon his audience, and may omit, with still greater felicity, all the rest."

The essays on the Keats and Shelley manuscripts have an interest of their own which belongs to the matter rather than the manner. Keats and Shelley have always proved names to conjure with, and the present case is no exception. The essay entitled "Living by the Church," which closes the series, gives the reader a quaint and pleasant picture of the priest who felt the charm of billiards as a mode of relaxation from the strain of the wearisome confessional, and who refused to deny to Col. Higginson the hope of salvation.

In one trait of the older school of essayists to which Col. Higginson belongs the newer school is lamentably deficient. We have points of view, criticisms, and appreciations, but we seldom any longer find in our volumes of essays the old hospitable profusion of anecdotes.

*BOOK AND HEART. Essays on Literature and Life. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers. 1897.

The Second Empire.

IMBERT DE SAINT-AMAND'S ACCOUNT OF LOUIS NAPOLEON'S EARLY CAREER, AND THE COUP D'ETAT.*

Even more entertaining than its author's previous volumes of French history in a popular form, is this first of his series on the Second Empire. M. Saint-Amand has a fluent and graceful pen and just the qualities of mind and temper suited to his task. As a writer, whatever his personal prejudices may be, he is not legitimist, imperialist, or republican, and he preserves the calm tone of impartiality in every passage. What makes his present work so valuable, quite apart from the lack hitherto of sound and unbiased historical records of the period of Louis Napoleon, is the fact that M. Saint-Amand was an eye-witness of all the notable events in France between the coup d'état and Sedan. Thus there is a freshness and vividness in some of his descriptive passages that were necessarily lacking in most of his former works, admirable as they were in their way. Combined, these books, preceding the new series, form a most useful key to French history from the Valois era to the final downfall of the Orleanists in 1848.

M. Saint-Amand begins his new volume with a bit of pathetic reminiscence. He describes his visit to the palace of Compiègne just thirty years after he attended one of Eugénie's birthday fêtes there. He wanders through the historic rooms, in which the furniture has been scarcely changed, and reflects sadly upon the mutability of human affairs. He says that his recent visits to this château and to Fontainebleau, together with the advice of some of his friends, determined him to continue his series of historical sketches through the second Napoleonic era, in spite of the fact that at least one of the two principal personages of the Empire is still living, as well as many of Louis Napoleon's contemporaries who were active in affairs of state.

To be sure, it matters very little that history, as M. Saint-Amand writes it, deals with events so near at hand, because he is never severe and never takes sides at all. He is equally respectful to the dethroned Bourbon Princes and the descendants of the great Corsican's many relatives. To be once a King is, to M. Saint-Amand, to be always a King. He invariably calls the mother of Louis Bonaparte "Queen Hortense," except on three or four occasions, when he feels it necessary to use her title of courtesy, after the extinction of the First Empire, Duchesse de Saint-Leu, and then he explains his use of it in the manner of one who apologizes.

Similarly, the second Emperor's father is "King Louis" to the day of his death, and even while toddling around in the newly formed and dazzling suite of his previously despised nephew, the second brother of the Man of Destiny is always called "King Jerome." Still, this is merely an example of the writer's politeness and graceful tact, and to one who has recently been compelled to read the foul and vituperative memoirs of Henri Rochefort, this sane and suave manner is most refreshing.

Naturally there is much more about Louis Napoleon in the volume than there is about his future Empress, who is set before us as a young Spanish lady of very high rank, indeed, and daughter of a hero of France as well; of extreme beauty and fine education, and as one perfectly well-fitted by nature and art to wear the imperial crown. This, of course, is directly opposed to Rochefort's opinion, but the picture is near enough to the truth, and the young Empress, as she is pictured here, is the imperial lady whose tastes in dresses and bonnets all the world copied for more than twenty years.

The story of Louis Napoleon's boyhood and his mother's relations to the political affairs of that exciting era is exceedingly graphic; but, of course, it has all been told many times. In recounting the growth and education of the future Emperor, his youthful escapades in the Romagna, at Strasbourg, and the Boulogne incident, Saint-Amand takes the mildest and most generous view of his character, though it cannot be said that he seems actually to sympathize with him at any time. The needy and disreputable adventurer some writers have made Louis seem to be does not appear in Saint-Amand's pages. Louis Napoleon,

*LOUIS NAPOLEON AND MADEMOISELLE DE MONTIJO. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. Translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin. With portraits. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

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to him, is always a Prince and a gentleman, and, silly as the early attempts to arouse France appeared to be at the time, this historian points out that they were both helpful to him in carrying out his plans in later years. To the ever-warring factions in the French legislative bodies in 1848, the son of the dethroned King of Holland seemed, at worst, a rattlepated enthusiast, who, if he could do no good, was probably harmless. In his public demeanor after his return from exile he played the rôle of Brutus skillfully. Excellent in their clearness and conciseness are the accounts of the electioneering of 1848, the Presidential campaign, and the Bonapartist triumph. The incidents of the coup d'état are also vividly set forth.

M. Saint-Amand's description of the Prince-President's tour of France in 1852, when he was proclaimed Emperor in each town he visited, is full of interesting detail, while his statement of the causes which led to the success of the imperial scheme is remarkably clear and convincing. The epoch of heated political controversy, which had lasted without intermission from the day of Waterloo to the coup d'état, seemed to have suddenly ceased. In Paris people were tired of politics. Business was particularly good, men were making money, and the whole town was bent on amusing itself. At the end of 1852, according to Saint-Amand, parliamentarism was considered "a worn-out and unfashionable Byzantine subtlety." The city which "shed its blood to combat the ordinances of Charles X. saw Louis Napoleon muzzle all the journals with indifference." The middle classes were tired of barricades and riots, and peace, spiced with gayety, seemed particularly sweet. "The Empire is Peace" was accepted as the motto of the hour. The merchants, financiers, and speculators were all Imperialists. Many artisans were still Republicans at heart, but labor was plenty and wages were high. Napoleon III., with Haussmann to direct the work, began to beautify and rebuild Paris. The voices of the refugees in London and Jersey were not heeded.

"As to the aristocracy, its drawing-room antagonism was altogether spiritless, and could not be taken seriously. The society of the Faubourg Saint-Germain, much more brilliant and especially much more exclusive than it is at present, religiously retained its legitimate faith, but at bottom was extremely glad to be rid of the red spectre and of having preserved, in spite of so many disquietudes, its titles of nobility and its property rights. Moreover, it could not forget that the greatest names of French aristocracy had figured in the household of Napoleon I. and in those of the Empresses Josephine and Marie Louise. Let us add that in 1852 Louis Napoleon was esteemed the savior of the Papacy."

The clergy supported the empire, and the legitimists were secretly more friendly to the nephew of the great Napoleon than to Louis Philippe and the Orleanists. Paris gave itself up to pleasure. The new Emperor began a series of beautiful fêtes, and the luxury of dress fairly surpassed that of the first empire. The theatres were particularly brilliant and successful. This was the era of the first appearances of Sophie Cruvelli and Faure, the great singers, and of Got, the comedian. At the Théâtre Français, besides the Brohans, Samson, Regnier, and Provost, the great Rachel was acting, and her performance of Emilie in "Cinna," was favored by the Emperor, who chose to regard himself as playing Augustus to the Caesar of his dead uncle.

For its happy preservation of lyrics, addresses, letters, and official documents of the time, M. Saint-Amand's book is particularly valuable, and much interest, of course, attaches to his descriptions of the two wedding ceremonies of Louis Napoleon and Eugénie, the civil and religious, in which he dwells upon the details with the sympathy of a society reporter. That dazzling sunshine which, bursting through the clouds on the day of the newly proclaimed Emperor's return to Paris, seemed an omen of heaven's good will to the restored Bonaparte dynasty, is still shining as the volume closes. The Empire is peace.

Sir B. W. Richardson.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS IN THIS EMINENT PHYSICIAN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

If the man who, with Pasteur, helped to lessen the death rate, is not to be remembered, who, then, is worthy of the gratitude of this world? Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson's autobiography, just published by the Messrs. Longman, tells of the life of this physician, and it was, perhaps, his ideal City of Hygeia which first made him known in the United States. This work struck popular fancy, and the wonder arose whether such possibilities of making a city utterly wholesome were practical.

The book itself shows the devotion and industry of the writer, for his son says that his father brought the chapters to a conclusion on the evening of the 18th of November of last year, was taken ill the next day, and died on the 21st of November, 1896.

Even the possibility of lessening a death rate was thought impossible when Benjamin Ward Richardson began his studies. His preceptor, a "sturdy old Scotch surgeon," laughed at the idea. Man had his allotted time to live, and nothing would lengthen out his days, such then was the common belief, but Richardson lived long enough to know that his labors had found their fruitage, and that the average period of human existence, under sanitary precautions, could be prolonged.

Richardson was born at Somerby, Leicestershire, in 1828, and was graduated from St. Andrew's as a doctor in 1854. He tells of the first administration of anaesthetics and describes the conduct of patients before the use of ether or chloroform was known:

"I feel oppressed still as I recall the time when the unhappy victims were brought, one after another, into conflict with the agony. They differed greatly in the way they took the conflict, but it occurs to me that, all in all, the women faced the ordeals as well as the men, if not better. Some of both sexes were astoundingly brave, going through every stage of the process without expressing a word of complaint or of suffering. Now and then we saw, unexpectedly, a kind of trance state which favored the labor of the operator. This was most common in the feeblest subjects, and was brought about possibly by what would in the present day be called spontaneous hypnotism. In these instances the patient kept up a steady gaze on some particular object, and appeared as if all the mind were intently fixed on one point at some distance off."

With his keenness of perception, Sir Benjamin seems to have recognized hypnotic conditions:

"Two facts I remember among the best of all, namely, that I rarely knew any person who had positively made up his or her mind to undergo the operation shrink from it at the last moment through fear of the pain, and that I rarely, if ever, saw one shed tears during the infliction of the pain. Regarding the first of these experiences, there was a remarkable psychological exhibition. A patient during first conversations on the subject of the ordeal and the suggestion of it would absolutely refuse to think of submitting to it, but this was followed by reflection, reflection by resignation, resignation by submission to the inevitable, and submission by a kind of holy courage, which lasted completely until the suffering began, upon which there was an almost certain change of view, and insistence, of the strongest kind at first, that the operation should be stopped at all risks; a resistance which had to be gently but resolutely overcome, followed, when resistance was useless, by as energetic a request for the proceedings to finish as rapidly as possible. 'Make haste! make haste!'"

On one occasion there was a lecture to be delivered by the most punctual of professors. The class waited impatiently.

"At last the janitor, John MacDougal, opened the door of the back of the lecture table, and the missing professor appeared. To our astonishment he told us there would be no lecture that day; and then, not without emotion of pleasure, for he was as good a surgeon as he was an anatomist, he informed us that he had to communicate a piece of news which marked a new era in surgical science, nothing less than the discovery of a method by which the most important operations could be performed while the patient undergoing the operation was asleep. 'I am,' he added, 'on my way to the Royal Infirmary to take part in the first trial of the new system there, and by and by we shall all meet to learn if the news that has reached us, and that seems to be satisfactory, is really true. If it be, this day is a red-letter day in all our lives.' As a matter of course, this news created the utmost excitement. We trooped off to the Royal Infirmary as fast as our legs would carry us, and in due time were crowding into the operating theatre."

And that was "a red-letter day," the beginning of the science of anaesthetics. Richardson devised apparatus for the administration of ether, and was the first who applied a spray of ether. In 1853 he established himself in London, and in time his practice was among the largest. His experience among the poor has its amusing side:

"I remember once that a good soul of a woman who kept a fuel store in a side street off a crowded thoroughfare used to bring her husband to me in a little cart with his body covered with small coal, under the idea that by this means she was keeping him warm. I found another woman with the medicine she was taking—an ether mixture, and therefore volatile—making it warm in a long, pointed tin vessel, such as is used for warming beer, in order that it might be agreeable to take."

It was at the beginning of his London practice that the following incident occurred: The doctor was visiting a servant in a well-to-do family, and overheard two women talking to their mistress:

"Has the doctor seen Rebecca?" asked the lady. "Oh yes, ma'am! and we have only to send to the dispensary for the medicine." "What sort of man is he, and how did he come? Did he drive?" "Oh, I think you'll like him, ma'am; but—poor devil!—he is only a walking doctor yet."

The study of coagulation gained Richardson the Astley Cooper prize. So that he might find out what were the exact conditions of blood, Richardson frequented the London slaughter houses, and once his career came near being brought to a sudden close. He ventured into a pen where there was a savage bullock:

"The lair was empty of all animals except the savage bullock, and, in fetching him out, he made his escape into the more open place, leaving the two men in the lair. The first movement of the animal was at me, who was looking between the bars at the moment of his escape, when one of the men we called 'Jemmy' shouted out, 'Climb up the bars, sir, quick! or he'll gore you to death.' I fortunately did so in good time, for he immediately struck the bars beneath my feet with his stiff, short horns so powerfully that he made the whole railing vibrate as if it were coming down, as it well might have done, for it was not very strong. He then poked his horns under the lower rail as a lever and began to heave. The moment was critical, so, taking the poleaxe from the hand of Jemmy in the lair, I seized the handle of it in my right hand, and, letting myself down carefully rail by rail, took advantage of the head of the furious animal beneath and dealt it such an accurate and heavy blow, just in the right spot, that the poor creature fell as it would have done if it had been properly led forth."

Richardson was one of the strongest adherents of the temperance cause, and he carried his ideas so far that he would not admit even the advantage of a stimulant in illness. He was one of the founders and leading physicians in a hospital in London, where alcohol was entirely excluded. Almost his last writings were on the subject of temperance, especially directed to nurses. The advantages to health, derived from the bicycle, had no stronger advocate than Richardson. New York as well as London owes its debt of gratitude to this man, for no one made clearer than he did the precautions necessary for the safe guarding of the health in large centres of population.

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Three Poets.

MAX MULLER'S RECOLLECTIONS OF TENNYSON, BROWNING, AND ARNOLD.

Max Müller's several contributions to Cosmopolis, under the title of "Literary Recollections," have teemed with interest. In the latest installment he tells of Tennyson, Browning, Tyndall, Huxley, Arnold, Dickens, Thackeray, and many other distinguished ones. Living so long a university life, Max Müller never was English enough to appreciate the society dinner. Afternoon teas are supportable, he writes, because at a tea you "were not chained for two hours to two neighbors, but can move about and pick out some of the people" you may want to talk to. But dinners "are tortures, survivals of the dark ages for which there is no longer any excuse, and I believe that more good people, too, have fallen victims to dinners, public and private, than have broken their necks in the hunting fields."

He inveighs against "social gobblings," and recurring to his Indian studies, says that the Hindus "show their good taste by retiring when they feed and reappearing only after they have washed their hands and face." Perhaps some injudicious American friend had told the Oxford professor of the young lady from the States who devoured corn on the cob. The advantages of a life in Oxford Prof. Max Müller descants on. People there were, perhaps, provincials, but they could enjoy comparative peace, and if there were dinners, the guests were never more than eight.

Max Müller knew Thackeray well, and he says that the novels of this master were once a great delight to him, and that "some have remained so for life," but looking over them now he expresses surprise "at the meagreness of their dialogue," which is a criticism on the author of "Esmond," which we have never heard. The author is the warmest admirer of Dickens, and he writes that Dickens "could draw a picture of human suffering with a more loving hand than any other English writer." He remembers, however, that Stanley confessed to him that he could "take no pleasure in his works."

Arnold, Max Müller knew at Oxford as an undergradute. "His Olympian manners began even in Oxford; there was no harm in them, they were natural, not put on."

Max Müller rather sides with Arnold in his ideas on religion. He intimates that Arnold dared to speak when others held their tongues, or that those who talked on these topics adopted "a kind of cocaine style." "You can say anything in English," Arthur Helps once said to Max Müller, "only you must know how to say it." But that we think might depend very much on the character of the listener, and be it said to their credit, the English people are the most liberal-minded race in the world today. "Arnold, like Carlyle and others, preferred the good old style of surgery. They thought that pain was good for certain operations, and helped to accelerate a healthy reaction."

Arnold was just a trifle patronizing, but charming in manner. When there was a difference of opinion, his remark was something like this: "It will soon be over, don't let us get angry—we are all very good fellows." Arnold seemed to presage his early death, for not long before he went to his rest, one day, he met Browning on the steps of the Athenaeum:

"He felt ill, and taking leave of Browning, he hinted that they might never meet again. Browning was profuse in his protestations, and Arnold, on turning away, said in an airy way: 'Now, one promise, Browning, please not more than ten lines.' Browning understood and went away with a solemn smile."

As to Ruskin, it was with his pen that he said the bitter things, and, perhaps, much he had written he was sorry about in his middle life. Of Grote, Ruskin wrote, there were few head clerks "who could not have written a better history of Greece," and as to Gibbon his "is the worst English ever written by an educated Englishman. * * * His epithets are malicious without a point, sonorous without weight, and have no office but to make flat sentences turgid."

In society Ruskin was "most tolerant and agreeable, as diffident as a young girl. His voice was always most winning, and his language simply perfect; his deliverance a work of art." This remembrance of Ruskin leads Max Müller to study the subject of an overworked brain:

"Again and again I have seen such cases at Oxford, where men were clearly no longer themselves, and yet had to be treated as if they were—nay, continued to exercise their old influence—till at last the crash came, and one began to understand what had seemed so strange, and more than strange, in their behavior. I believe there are as many degrees of insanity as there are of short-sightedness and deafness, and the line which divides sanity from insanity is often very thin."

Dwelling on the mental strain of the lecturer, Max Müller writes: "People forget that, as we want good eyes for seeing, and good ears for hearing, we want a strong, good brain for lecturing."

Tennyson wanted thawing out—had to be "smoking a pipe, sipping whisky and water," before he was genial. Barrie tells delightfully of the man who struggled with the tobacco habit, and the poet laureate was like unto Barrie's hero. Once he summoned all his will and pitched his pipes and tobacco out of the window:

"For a day he was most charming, though somewhat self-righteous. The second day he became very moody and captious; the third day no one knew what to do with him. But after a disturbed night, I was told that he got out of bed in the morning, went quickly into the garden, picked up one of his broken pipes, stuffed it with the remains of the tobacco scattered about, and then, having had a few puffs, came to breakfast all right again. Nothing more was said about giving up tobacco."

It may be remembered that in our review of "The Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century," the poet laureate's peculiarities as to food were commented on, and how, arriving at a wayside inn, he would have potatoes for his dinner, and a man had to be sent out to scour the country round, so as to obtain the tubers. Max Müller dined the poet, in his simple family way, at Oxford, and Tennyson behaved badly enough—found fault with mutton chops at breakfast, which he declared was "the staple of every bad inn in England"; but he was pleased to have at dinner the wing of a chicken, declaring that "it was the only advantage he got from being poet laureate, that he generally received the liver wing of the chicken." Tennyson hated to be stared at, and, it is said, absolutely complained of his want of privacy to the Queen. He couldn't stay any longer in the Isle of Wight, because tourists would glare at him:

"The Queen with kindly irony remarked that she did not suffer much from that grievance, but Tennyson, not seeing what she meant, replied, 'No, Madam, and if I could clap a sentinel wherever I liked I should not be troubled either.'"

There was everything in Browning to admire; he was full "of sympathy, nay, of worship, for anything noble and true in literature, ancient or modern. For real and substantial conversation there was no one his equal, and even in his lighter after-dinner talk he was admirable." He read far better than Tennyson, for Browning's voice was "natural, sonorous, and full of delicate shades," while Tennyson read "in so deep a tone that it was like the rumbling and rolling sound of the sea rather than like a human voice." Max Müller laughs at Tennyson's admirers, who, when he read and spoiled the effect of his own poem, "groaned and sighed," and "poured out strange interjections, meant to indicate rapture." Max Müller's most interesting paper thus concludes:

"To imagine one knows a poet better because one has once shaken hands with him is a fatal mistake. It would be far better to go at once to Westminster Abbey and spend a few thoughtful moments at the tombs of such poets as Tennyson or Browning, for there, at all events, there would be no disappointment."

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Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Marshal Oudinot, Duc de Reggio. Compiled from the Hitherto Unpublished Souvenir of the Duchesse de Reggio. By Gaston Stiegler, and now first translated into English. By Alexander Teixeira De Mattos. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

A Popular History of the United States of America. Large octavo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

It is of the greatest importance to you not only for art's sake, but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge to keep out of the salt swamps of literature and live on a little rocky island of your own, with a spring and lake in it, pure and good.—Ruskin.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1897.

A Double Number of The Review.

Next week's issue of the Review of Books and Art will be twice the size of the regular issue—that is, sixteen pages will be published, instead of eight.

This enlargement will permit the publication of a much greater variety of news and critical articles. Arrangements have already been made for features which readers will find of uncommon interest and value not only to those who wish reviews of books, but to those who desire prompt information concerning all that is new in the art and literary worlds.

A special and valuable feature of the number will be an exhaustive presentation of lists of new books as announced by the publishing houses for the Spring. These lists will be carefully classified, and they will embrace the publications of the houses of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and other cities—an array of compact and complete information such as no daily newspaper, it is believed, except THE NEW YORK TIMES has ever before made.

The primary purpose of the Review of Books and Art is, and has been, to give the news of literature and art—to review books and exhibitions promptly; to furnish advance information concerning all that goes on affecting art and literature, and to cover both fields, broadly, fairly, and entertainingly.

A Man of Letters.

Since it has become known that the Authors' Club is to give a dinner, which will be, in fact, something of a public testimonial, to Richard Henry Stoddard on the 25th of March, the friends of Mr. Stoddard and of American poetry are well pleased. There was some thought of giving a dinner to Mr. Stoddard on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, Summer before last, but, although it is eminently fitting that a poet's birthday should fall in that jocund season, it is no easy matter to lure the other poets from their mountain and seaside retreats, and the project was given up. Mr. Stoddard's devotion to letters, maintained for over forty years with entire singleness of purpose, seems to set him aside as one specially ordained. If that dogmatic statement were made to him personally, however, he would scoff vigorously, for any attitude that might be construed as a sentimental pose finds scant mercy at his hands.

In these days young writers say to themselves, quite regardless of their peculiar fitness, "I have adopted literature as a profession. At this moment impressionism is attracting more attention than any other method. I will be an Impressionist." And they straightway proceed to make of themselves that kind of a literary specimen, the remarkable part of it being that they often succeed. But in Mr. Stoddard's youthful days—those delightful days when Fourteenth Street was "up town," when Pfaff's was the meeting place of a charmingly naïve Bohemia made up of men who are now the very salt of American literature—no such process of selection went on. His early efforts to make a living were sundry and diverse. Yet whatever his hands found to do during his daily working hours, the fall of night found him earnestly engaged upon his verses—verses that he made from the sheer love of the making, and upon which he patiently wrought for many months before he even dreamed of publication. Finally, after he had essayed several uncongenial and even laborious modes of earning a livelihood, through the efforts of Nathaniel Hawthorne he received an appointment in the Custom House, where he remained seventeen years. After that he gave his days as well as his nights to the study of literature, and has been the man of letters, pure and simple, ever since. An eminent critic, himself a poet, has said that "Songs of Summer," Mr. Stoddard's earliest successful volume, was among the first, if not the very first, books of genuine poetry that had appeared in this country. And his hand has not lost its cunning, for his latest lyrics, published at intervals in the current periodicals, have, but in greater degree, the same sweet, pensive delicacy of thought and diction.

In his daily life Mr. Stoddard is the most virile of men. Notwithstanding certain infirmities which he has had to bear—a paralysis of the right side which forced him to learn to write with his left hand, and an affection of the eyes which took the form of cataract—he has stood before misfortune with a certain bluff, robust defiance that puts the pessimism of weaker natures to shame. The grim humor which is an ingrained part of the man was never more pronounced than in some verses, entitled "On Passing the Second Cataract," with which he saluted his adversity. But Mr. Stoddard is endowed with a sixth sense that sets him above the disabilities of ordinary folk. The power to see to read and write, even at times when other objects loom about him only as formless shadows, has not yet been denied him. As literary editor of The Mail and Express his work is daily and incessant, and yet he seems to grasp the spirit and meaning of a book as by a magic instinct, and his copy goes out in his fine, scholar's handwriting, sometimes wavering and uncertain, it is true, but done by his own hand almost invariably.

Mr. Stoddard spends his Summers at Sag Harbor, but he is always associated in his thoughts with his Winter home in East Fifteenth Street. There he may be found any morning with his pipe and newspaper, an open fire burning brightly, and always his books, rows and rows of them looking out upon him from his study walls.

His books, indeed, are part of his individuality. As his knowledge of English poetry is comprehensive, so his library, in that special branch is, perhaps, not excelled in this country. And what a joy it is to go among those goodly volumes. First editions, copies long out of print, and books hallowed by association with the very elect of literature here stand upon their shelves, with the air of being well content with their surroundings. There are books that once belonged to Wordsworth, to Pope, Sterne, Coleridge, Byron, Lamb, and hosts of others. The precious autographs and manuscripts are kept in a strong box, but occasionally one is permitted to see the handwriting of Shelley and Sir Walter, Burns, Sheridan, Dickens—but to name them over is like making a catalogue of famous English and American authors. This poet's home, so unassuming and apparently no different from scores of others on the block, is a storehouse of treasures. It is filled with books and pictures, rare and curious objects of all kinds, gifts, many of them, of authors, artists, and other famous people. Even the very cups from which you take your black coffee, if you are one of the fortunates who are allowed that privilege, have a history.

It is not possible to speak of Mr. Stoddard without some mention of his family. Such a group of gifted people is not often brought together. His wife, Elizabeth Stoddard, is in some respects the most remarkable novelist we have had in this country. Her three books, which are now out of print, "The Orgesons," "Temple House," and "Two Men," written when realism was scarcely known by name here, can give some valuable points even now to some of the most advanced realists, and her short stories of New England life, have a vividness and keenness of insight that can hardly be surpassed. The same strong intensity and picturesqueness that mark Mrs. Stoddard's prose are characteristic of her verse, a collective edition of which was issued about eighteen months ago.

Mr. Lorimer Stoddard, the only living son of these unsual people, does not take to poetry, and perhaps not very much to prose as an end, although he practices it as a means. His special talent seems to lie in the direction of the stage. He did the part of the young English Lord in "The Henrietta" with great cleverness and most of last Winter was with W. H. Crane's company in "The Governor." His most ambitious ventures have been as a playwright. Richard Mansfield produced his play, founded on Napoleon's career, and since early Autumn the indefatigable young man has made two dramatizations, one of which, "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," was produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on March 2, and is causing a great deal of interested discussion.

What Is Going On at the Libraries.

The public libraries, as already stated in "The Review of Books and Art," note a renewed interest on the part of readers in American history. This is by no means confined to the class known as students. A feature of this inquiry into the past surprised the librarians' assistants, and at the same time contributed largely toward increasing their daily tasks. The tracing of family movements from books treating of Colonial days has taken on unwonted activity. The Colonial Dames and Daughters of the Revolution and similar organizations have contributed largely to this interest. At the Lenox Library, Seventieth Street and Central Park East, (Fifth Avenue,) it is estimated that two-thirds of the women who visit there on Saturdays do so to inquire as to the prowess and status of some one long gathered to his ancestors, but who left his name enrolled in some shape among the archives of our history. To accommodate just such requirements as these a niche in the southeast end of the library is given over to works on old families, and these are arranged alphabetically. Wilberforce Eames, the librarian, has the department added to from time to time whenever a work worthy of a place there comes from the printers or reaches the market.

The New York Public Library—Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations—secured by purchase during the month of January 1,957 volumes and 212 pamphlets, and by gift 447 volumes and 1,580 pamphlets. The records show that 25,000 volumes were consulted during the month by nearly 17,000 readers. These figures do not include 5,000 persons who made use of the open reference shelves, consulting at least 8,000 volumes not included in the first-given total.

The work of cataloguing the collection of manuscripts made by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet of this city, and purchased from him by Mr. John S. Kennedy, who donated it to the Lenox Library, is now engaging the time of the clerical force there. Conservative estimates place the value of the collection at more than $150,000. It is a stupendous task to cross-index the collection. For illustration, take "The Field Book of the Revolution," by Benson J. Lossing. It contains 2,443 autographs and has 1,437 illustrations. Nearly all of these require indexing. The collection is peculiarly rich in data relating to colonial New York.

The Critic, in the following paragraph, suggests that a proper use for the Madison Square Garden would be its conversion into a building for the New York Public Library: "One of the most melancholy paragraphs in the daily papers this week is that announcing that the Madison Square Garden is to be sold. There is no more beautiful bit of architecture in New York than the Garden, and I should hate to see it turned to base uses. It is said that already the brewers are after it. If it would do any good, I believe that the people of New York would go down on their knees to the owners and beg them to keep it. What if it does not pay? Money is a small consideration to these men, and the loss is, after all, very little, when divided among so many. If the place must be sold, why should not the Directors of the Consolidated Library buy it? It would take very little money to make it suitable for a library building, and then the site of the old reservoir could be added to Bryant Park, where it is needed."

The Week's Art.

TWO CLUB PICTURES IN THE DEALERS' GALLERIES.

It seldom happens during the art season that one week brings so much of interest and incident to the art public of New York as has that which closes to-day. Unusually good exhibitions have been made at the Colonial and Manhattan Clubs, there is a collection of paintings of high average of merit on view at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries to be sold there at auction on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next, while at Cottier & Co.'s and the Durand-Ruel Galleries are to be seen, respectively, interesting displays of the works of Horatio Walker and of the French impressionist, Pissaro. Several notable foreign canvases have been placed on view at the Schaus and Oehme Galleries, and to-day and to-morrow the members of the Century Club will enjoy a memorial exhibition of the works of the American landscape painter Homer Martin, whose recent death at Minneapolis is so much deplored by art lovers everywhere. The coming week will bring the opening on Saturday of the annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists in the Fine Arts Galleries, and on Thursday next an exhibition of the paintings and sketches of the American landscapist, John W. Casilear, will be opened at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, to be followed by their sale on the evenings of March 30 and 31.

To the unusual number of picture exhibitions held by New York clubs this season, all of which have had a remarkably high average of merit, must now be added those in progress at the Colonial and Manhattan Clubs. The Colonial Club exhibition, which was prepared by the club's Art Committee, of which Mr. William T. Evans is the Chairman, comprises sixty-four canvases, all loaned, with two or three exceptions, by members of the club, and with the exception of Boehm, a "Still Life" by De Heem, a good example of Haquette, and examples of Carl Hubner, Jacquet, the brothers Le Nain, Munier, Roble, Sanchez-Perrier, Thaulow, Vanslingerlandt, and Wahlberg, all representative works from the brushes of leading American painters. While the display is catholic in its scope, an evident and successful attempt has been made to give it a distinctive character, representative of the landscape and figure work of men of deserved reputation. A landscape by Blakelock is exceedingly rich in color, and has fine distance. There are two Bogerts, well lit and full of air; two characteristic figure works by J. G. Brown, and three by F. S. Church, one "The Ice Cream Party," unusually delicate in color. A little figure work, "The Gypsy Encampment," by A. B. Davies, is so smoothly finished as to have almost the effect of a painting on silk. The very clever little moonlight scene in a French village, "The Return of the Foid," by L. P. Dessar, with its soft color, tonal quality, and composition, while it recalls Cazin, grows upon acquaintance. Charles M. Dewey's "An Autumn Pastorale" has a delicate and delicious color scheme and charming tonal qualities. There is much good work in David Gauld's "Haunted Château Gres," with its well-managed grays and blues, and William H. Howe's "Plowing in Normandy" is bright and sunny and full of air. An excellent example of George Inness and a dainty little head by Jacquet call for mention. W. St. John Harper's prize picture, "Autumn," while it has good drawing and sentiment, is still unnatural and hard in color. There are good color and artistic feeling in Homer Lee's characteristic New York night scene, "Receiving Election Returns." Charles H. Miller's "Path Through the Woods" is one of the best examples of this strong American painter shown for some time, and of the three fine examples of Robert C. Minor, "Evening," with its deep rich color and lovely sky, and the "Hunter's Moon," in which the sky is also remarkably fine, are the best. There is strong light effect in J. F. Murphy's "Streak of Light," and rich, true flesh color in Charles Naegele's "An American Beauty." Robert L. Newman's curious but strong "Christ Stilling the Tempest," which in color and treatment suggest Delacroix, is a pleasure to see again. There are three Rangers recently shown at the Blakeslee Galleries—"Evening," with its strong sky and lovely atmosphere. "An Early Summer," with its fine effect and light and charming air and distance, and the virile "Autumn—New Jersey." There are rich color and a lovely sky in Julian Rix's "Pompton Valley," but the composition is confused and doesn't hold together. Of the three Wyants "A Gray Day," painted in a lighter key than usual and with silvery pearly atmosphere, and "An Early Twilight," with its strong sky, are the best. Of the remaining canvases Teggin's "At Sandy Hook," with its rich color; Tryon's "A May Morning," very simple but full of sentiment and outdoor feeling; A. T. Van Laer's "Edge of the Pond—Evening," with its charming tone and soft color, and J. M. Tracy's study of an "English Setter," which is more freely and delicately painted than usual with Tracy, are the most worthy of mention.

The Manhattan Club has also collected 64 pictures owned by its members, which are shown to good effect in the well-known and handsome Stewart Gallery of the clubhouse. Mr. Thomas B. Clarke of the club's Art Committee has selected these canvases with good judgment and discretion, and has hung them well. The exhibition is the best that the club has ever made, and can be awarded unstinted praise. The canvases which stand out the more prominently are a landscape by Samuel Colman, very rich in color; a new picture by Winslow Homer, "The Rescue," hard and cold in color, as usual, but exceedingly strong in composition and drawing and dramatic in action; a large and fine George Inness, "The Wood Gatherers," so delicate in color and treatment and so refined in atmosphere as to suggest Corot; a large landscape, "Deepening Shadows," by Charles H. Davis, remarkably strong, with lovely sky and much sentiment; a fine Wyant, "Edge of the Pond," full of air and light, and another landscape by the same painter, with remarkable distance and light; a superb study of a large and impressive marine by Daubigny, "The Ocean," that gray waste of waters, and those two tremendous examples of Delacroix's color and drawing, "Eurydice" and "Diana Surprised by Acteon," and Schreyer's dramatic and stirring canvas, which shows best his powers, "A Wallachian Team Entangled in the Marshes." In addition to these really notable works there is a well-drawn and striking portrait of Sieveking, the pianist, by Leo Nardus, a member of the club; an excellent head of Washington by C. W. Peale, a fine example of Gilbert Stuart, portrait of Senator Young, and those two clever genre pictures from the Marshall O. Roberts sale, "A Goose Raffle," by W. S. Mount, and "War News from Mexico," by R. C. Woodville. A strong little landscape by Michel, Hoppner's large full-length portrait of Mlle. Hillsberg, with its warm yellow coloring; an exceedingly strong cattle piece by Anton Mauve; a clear-aired landscape, "Sand Dunes," by Bolton Jones; a good little group by Boughton, "Izaak Walton and the Milkmaid," and the famous "Cremorne Gardens at Night," by Whistler, which Ruskin called "a pot of paint flung on canvas," and for which criticism the artist obtained a farthing in damages.

There are 128 pictures in the collection which Mr. Charles J. Prinz has formed and which are now on view at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, to be sold by auction there on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next. While Mr. Prinz has undoubtedly a good idea of the commercial value of pictures, he

has also unusually good art taste and judgment. The collection is full of good canvases and contains scarcely one inferior example. It is composed for the most part of foreign works, but there is a good representation of American paintings. Among these last is a landscape by Wiegand, very soft in color; "Barnegat Marshes," by George H. McCord, which has fine distance and a rarely beautiful sky; a "Scene in Venice," by Warren Sheppard, which is as good as many a Rico; four examples of Henry P. Smith, all rich in color and carefully executed; a very delicate and delightful little landscape by Bolton Jones, a large and fine Scotch landscape by Arthur Parton, a good little Bristol, a strong and breezy marine by Edward Moran, and a fine landscape by James Hart. Among the foreign works the best are three ideal female heads by Asti, remarakbly rich in color and beautifully painted; two superior examples of Berne Bellecour, "A Picket" and "A Sharpshooter"; three examples of Desgoffe's single figure studies, with beautifully painted details and all rich in color; a dainty figure piece by Toudouze, "The Dairy Maid"; a Julian Dupré, "Milking Time," with lovely sunlight effect; a good interior with figures by Portielje, "Piqued"; a large and fine canvas by the "Minor Schreyer," Georges Washington, "Arabs Watering Their Horses," aglow with color and superb in movement and action; a canvas by Jiminez, "Bunching Radishes," with splendid distance effect and admirable drawing and composition; a good Roble, "Roses," and a view of Venice, by Ziem, an early example. By Fourbet there is a "Satyr and Nymphs," rich in color; a figure group by Perrault, very sweet in sentiment; a good landscape by Richet, and a Clay, "Morning Effect on the Holland Coast," with lovely light and pearly color. There is also a good little figure piece by Detti, a richly colored female head by Piot, and a splendid head by Henner, "A Nymph," with Titian hair, the color repeated in the bodice.

It seems almost impossible to believe that Pissaro, who preceded Monet among the impressionists, and thirty-seven of whose canvases are now on view at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, was almost hooted at when his works were first shown here ten or twelve years ago. We have learned since then to appreciate the works of these French impressionists, and to study them with appreciation and, it may almost be said, with admiration. A few years can bring great changes in art taste and knowledge, and so this present little exhibition, all views of Rouen, painted between November, 1885, and February last, are in a sense an object lesson. It is unnecessary to describe them in detail. For the most part they are renditions of scenes along the quays of the old French city and on the Seine near by, painted at the dawn of Summer and Winter mornings, at noontide, or when the sun was setting in the west. Some are quiet little landscapes, while others depicting the busy life of the docks, are full of movement and of animation. All are permeated with keen artistic appreciation, and all are soft and delicate in color, while some have rarely fine tonal qualities. The exhibition must be studied as a whole, and after such study one comes away with a feeling of increased respect for this conscientious painter, who early in life in his West Indian home found he had a new mission in art, and proceeded to tell it through long years of opposition and adverse criticism, until at last he has impressed its truth upon the art world.

Horatio Walker is also an artist who has a story to tell. His story, like that of Millet, is one of "the poetry of toil," and those who wish to read it should visit the galleries of Cottier & Co., where thirty-two of his canvases are now on view. There is, of course, a suggestion of Millet in all of Mr. Walker's figure pieces, but he is not devoid of originality, and his color and sentiment would make his pictures attractive, apart from the story which they tell. Perhaps the best of the pictures now shown are "October Morning," with the air full of frost; "The Harrower," with its fine action and strong cloud effect; the stable interior—"Woman Milking"—with its fine light effect; the sombre and dramatic "Prodigal Son," "Hauling the Log—Winter," with its good action; "The Barnyard—Man and Horses," with its composition and lovely bit of sunlit distance at the end of the lane, and its finely drawn horses, and the "Spring Morning—Ploughman," with its tender sentiment and outdoor feeling.

Among new canvases at the Oehme Gallery are an ideal head by Hoppner, exceedingly rich in color; an example of W. Hogarth, dated 1759; a quaint portrait group of the family of Capt. Jinks, a mother and two children in the stiff costumes of the day, but charmingly drawn, with a background like old tapestry; a portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria, dated 1632, by Carl Janssen von Kuelen, a contemporary of Van Dyck, with rarely good flesh color; a little landscape by Constable, the "Lime-Kiln," a curious subject, with fine sky and distance; a very bright and charming Cazin, luminous in atmosphere, and an exceptionally fine and strong Monticelli, a "Scotch Garden Party," very harmonious in color, and which seems to show the influence of the rugged scenery of the country upon the painter.

Early American Books.

INTEREST IN THEM STILL ON THE INCREASE, AND PRICES ADVANCING.

There is a peculiar fascination about early American books which grows more and more upon a person as his interest deepens, not only in the books themselves, but in the subjects of which they treat. The increased educational opportunities keeping pace with the rapid growth of the country have naturally led to a greater desire to learn more of the history of our own land and to seek it from the original sources of information. So within recent years we have seen many reprints of almost unattainable volumes issuing from the press for the use of scholars and more general readers, while the information given by the first observers of America has been used in a better and more attractive manner for the histories of the present day.

The demand for Americana in books has been steadily upward for the last fifty years, but the advance has been especially marked within the past twenty years. And it undoubtedly always will be so, and prices which seem almost fabulous now may a quarter or half a century hence be almost doubled. For the mania, and it is a peaceful, educating mania, too, for collecting good, rare, and desirable American books, is going to last as long as the country itself. There is no Napoleonic fad about that. Said a prominent dealer: "I find my customers who buy heaviest now are about the same who were the best buyers twenty years ago."

Excessively rare material has always been hard to find, but dealers are noticing more and more that books which once were considered not particularly difficult to secure now turn up with far less frequency. "There are many good American books, which could be obtained with comparative ease twenty years ago," said a well-known dealer in Americana, "that now require much time and patience to find. Some books only ten or twenty years old have become almost unprocurable. It is difficult, always, to give a cause for this. In some cases the books may be reprints with very limited editions and handsomely done. The originals being absolutely beyond reach, collectors and libraries are glad of these fac similes. Within recent years there has been a marked demand for genealogies and American Revolutionary matter. Old New York always holds good, for many collectors buy nothing else, and early books on New England, with town and local histories, have advanced materially in price."

As was noticeable in the case of early engravings, so it was interesting to learn that Washington in his books has risen to a pinnacle of luxurious extravagance in book collecting. By this is meant not so much books about Washington as the books bearing some visible reminder of him in his autograph and book plate. It has become a consuming mania with some collectors to possess a book from Washington's library, containing his autograph and book plate. The growing fascination for book plates has also been a potent factor in enhancing their valuation. It is unfortunate that the library of our first President, which for many years remained where it always ought to have been kept, at Mount Vernon, was ever scattered. The books were inherited by Mr. Lawrence Washington of Farquhar County, Va., who sold them at auction in 1876. Mr. John R. Baker of Philadelphia purchased most of them, and when his library was disposed of in Philadelphia in February, 1891, the Washington books sold for almost unheard-of prices. The highest price paid was $950 for Washington's handsome copy of the Federalist. A Masonic book, the Ahiman Rezon, with a sermon preached in Philadelphia at the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, Dec. 28, 1778, brought $420. His copy of "Don Quixote," in four volumes, sold for $340, each volume containing Washington's autograph and book plate, and many of the more ordinary books brought from $50 to $100. A single illustration of this Washington book mania will tell more than words. In the rare book room of Dodd, Mead & Co. are two works, exactly alike in all respects, except one contains Washington's autograph and book plate. The book is Washington's official letters to the American Congress during the war, printed in London in 1795. The unadorned volume, or rather two, for the work is in two volumes, can be purchased for $5. The other set sold at auction in Philadelphia two years ago for $1,650, so from that one may judge what he would have to pay to secure the treasure.

Many of the early books about Washington are also growing rapidly in value. One of the most marked examples is the first edition of his journal describing his journey to the French posts in the Ohio country, in 1753. This book was printed at Williamsburg, Va., in 1754, and is now valued at fully $1,000. In the Brinley sale, a copy sold for $500. A London edition of the same year brought $42 in the Murphy Library sale, 1884, so this shows the effect of first editions upon prices.

The great collections of Americana, which have found their way into the auction rooms within the last twenty years, and which have served in a great measure to establish a certain standard of value, are those of William Menzies, 1875; George Brinley, four sales, extending from 1878 to 1886; Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, 1882; the Hon. Henry C. Murphy, 1884; Thomas W. Field, 1885; S. L. M. Barlow, 1889, and Brayton Ives, 1891. Besides these there have been some princely collections that have not been scattered, most prominent of which were those of James Lenox, now in the Lenox Library, and John Carter Brown of Providence, R. I. The latter collection is in the possession of his son, and is unquestionably the richest private library of Americana in existence. A dealer in this city, however, is authority for the statement that he knows of another collection in this country which may nearly equal the Brown one. Cornelius Vanderbilt has some choice nuggets of Americana, as has Robert Hoe, and recently a few notable collections have been made in Chicago.

The question is often asked, Will it be possible for a collector of the present day ever to gather so fine a library as those previously mentioned? Probably not, for the increasing desire of large libraries to add to their stock the priceless treasures they do not possess is draining the market of the extreme rarities, and this tendency will be more manifest in the future. These fine library collections will never go under the hammer, and they serve a good purpose in making their rare volumes more accessible for purposes of research to historical scholars.

"It will be impossible," remarked a man well versed in Americana, "to gather such collections now as was done by George Brinley, James Lenox, or John Carter Brown, but just as good libraries as those of Menzies, Murphy, Barlow, or O'Callaghan might yet be secured, although the respective libraries themselves could never be duplicated."

The rarest specimen of Americana is, without doubt, the famous Bay Psalm Book, the first English book printed in America. It is the New England metrical version of the Psalms, and was printed at Cambridge by Stephen Daye in 1640. Thirty years ago $500 for a copy would have been thought extravagant, now one would have to spend four or five times that sum. The perfect copy in the Lenox Library has an interesting history, and it shows, also, how limited was the knowledge of many scarce books several years ago. Henry Stevens, who purchased for Mr. Lenox the majority of his rarities in Europe, bought this Psalm book at a book auction in London in 1855. It was bunched with a parcel of several other Psalm books, and Mr. Stevens got the whole lot for 19s. On further examining the precious little volume he discovered that four pages were missing, but with the persistent searching incentive so highly developed in every book collector Mr. Stevens succeeded in obtaining another copy in this country, and thus made the former copy perfect. The book was then handsomely bound and Mr. Lenox paid £80, or about $400, for it. Five years afterward Mr. Stevens bought the fine Crowninshield Library of Boston, which contained another perfect Bay Psalm Book. This was offered to the British Museum for £150, but the price was considered excessive, and in 1868 George Brinley purchased it for $750. When the first part of his collection was sold in 1878 Cornelius Vanderbilt secured the treasure for $1,200, an increase of four times the price paid by Mr. Lenox about twenty years before.

Scores of interesting stories might be told regarding the history of different rare books, but as an illustration of what a library is willing to do to secure some pet treasure this incident of the Lenox Library will suffice. It may not generally be known, but it is very true that one of the chief reasons for the purchase of the Bancroft library about two or three years ago was the desire to obtain one book, the first volume of the Jesuit Relations. The Lenox Library offered $1,000 for this book alone, but it had to go with the entire Bancroft library or not at all. This single volume was the only one the Lenox Library lacked of a complete set, and its collection is the only perfect one in the world of these Jesuit Relations. There are in all forty-one volumes, and they contain the most complete account of the discoveries and experiences of the early Jesuit missionaries in the province of Canada, then known as New France, from 1632 to 1672. Extra editions of these books were printed and some were also published outside of Paris. Of these extra contemporary editions the Lenox Library has eleven copies, making in all fifty-two original Jesuit Relations, the largest number ever gathered together. The French National Library, in Paris, has the next most valuable set. In the library of Henry C. Murphy was the most complete set ever offered for sale. He had thirty-six original editions and a few reprints. They were sold entire for $3,600. The Lenox Library also has an edition of 1635, printed in Avignon, which is the only copy known to be in existence.

Books and Art in the Tariff.

Reactionary Character of the Bill—What Little Remains on the Free List.

Publishers have learned to their surprise that the Tariff bill presented to the House of Representatives by Mr. Dingley, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, treats books, at least so far as the free list is concerned, in a very reactionary manner. While the tariff on "books, including blank books of all kinds, pamphlets, and engravings, bound or unbound, photographs, etchings, maps, charts and all printed matter not specially provided for," is left at 25 per cent., as in the McKinley and Wilson laws, the free list includes only "books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps, and charts imported by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress."

None of the following provisions of the present law, which are those of the McKinley bill, with slight modifications, is included in the text of the Dingley bill:

"Books, engravings, photographs, bound or unbound, etchings, maps, and charts, which shall have been printed and bound or manufactured more than twenty years at the date of importation, and all publications of foreign Governments, and publications containing observations of scientific phenomena and the results of scientific observations.

"Books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English; also books and music in raised print, used exclusively by the blind.

"Books, maps, lithographic prints, and charts specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use of any society, incorporated or established for educational, philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

"Books, libraries, usual furniture, and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale.

"Professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, in the actual possession at the time of persons arriving in the United States, but this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for any other person or persons, or for sale."

Howells on Byron.

From Harper's Weekly.

Because Byron was turbulent and rebellious, it was imagined that he was liberal; because he was splendid and profuse, it was believed that he was generous; and he was always suffering from these misconceptions, both in his friends and in his foes. The truth is that Byron was always an aristocrat with very feudal principles and instincts, and though he gave his money and at last his life to the cause of Greek liberty, he died as distinctly for Byron as for Greece. There was a persistent boyishness in his nature, and with all his greatness he had few hours of maturity. His birth, his place, his experience, bred in him a youthful egotism which he never could put from him in his relations with others. He was not a judge of men or books, and his rash and coarse estimate of Keats was of the same quality as his estimate of Hunt. The texture of his strenuous mind was loose and rough; his work, except in rare and fortunate moments, had defects such as mark that of no other eminent poet; in his most magnificent passages he had touches of astonishing cheapness; he wore stage jewels over his cloth of gold. But he had bursts of true feeling amid his tawdriest declamation, and he gave proofs of real thinking in conditions which were alien even to any appearance of thinking.

"Mistal."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Talking about the meaning of words, what is "mistal"? I find it used in "God's Failures," the new volume of Yorkshire sketches by J. S. Fletcher, author of "The Wonderful Wapentake." It seems to bear some sort of relation, from the context, to the fold and the stable. The word is not in our dictionaries, not even in the Century.

New York, March 18, 1897. Q.

Mr. R. H. Sherrard is not a persona grata in Christiania, because he went for Ibsen tooth and nail. The Norwegian admirers of their dramatist, in order to extinguish the English critic, have coined a special word. If anybody tells a lie they say "that is a Sherrard." Mr. Sherrard's reply is: "It would 'ill become an ardent philologist to object to anything by which a starveling and impecunious language may be enriched and beautified."

Art and Artists.

The Duc d'Aumale having presented to the Institute of France his collection of the books, engravings, drawings, and art objects in the Chateau de Chantilly, is now having a catalogue prepared by various experts. A history of the chateau will be written by the Duc d'Aumale.

Balzac, in his "Cousin Pons," called the Gouthrière and Reisener marqueterie "pictures." Jacquemart etched one of the Reiser secrétaires. In the Wallace collection there are countless chairs and tables the make of these masters, with candelabra and tripods chiseled by Gouthrière.

In the Wallace collection the remarkable pictures might be unceasingly mentioned. There is a Lancret, "A Portrait of Mlle. Camargo Dancing." Camargo was beautiful and graceful, and Voltaire went wild over her, for he wrote: "Ah! Camargo, que vous êtes brillante! Les nymphes sautent comme vous, et les Grâces dansent come elle." But Camargo had a rival, Mlle. Sallé, and M. de Voltaire was quite as complimentary to the other "charmer."

A portrait, supposedly of Charles Carroll, was discovered lately in Baltimore, and in a cellar of the old Carroll house. Its authenticity is left to the decision of the Maryland Historical Society. The services of Mr. Charles Henry Hart would be invaluable in a study of this kind.

In an illustrative way the coming Scribner's for April will have many fine features. There will be Orchardson's "Her First Dance"; Gibson, who continues his London sketches, will have a picture, and William Hole will give the transformation scene in Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Mr. Henry Wolf's wood engraving "The Evening Hour" is most happily worked out. The idea of twilight, with a dark foreground, and the gradual lighting up of the sky in the background, are easier of conception than execution, for murkiness generally means obscurity, and effects have to be guessed. All these difficulties Mr. Wolf has triumphed over. In the middle ground is a small stream which just catches the lingering lights. Mr. F. Keppel is the publisher of this print, and there are only fifty impressions on Japanese paper.

Water-color painters have fads and prejudices just like other mortals. One that will set them all to arguing is as to the respective merits of paper. Many of our best-known painters in this medium hold that paper, like wine, improves with age. It is only a couple of years since Horatio Walker went through Canada buying up all the old water-color paper he could find in out-of-the-way places. Joseffi, the miniaturist, has paper that is over thirty years old. Artists will prove to you, too, if you can only get them started, that new paper is treacherous. They explain that if they attempt to use the sponge and bristle brush, the new paper peels off, while old paper will simply grind away to the consistency of tissue paper, but never roll or tear. The Dutch water colorists first had trouble after this fashion with paper. They broke away from the school of color drawings—the filling in of outline with thin washes—examples of which are popular to this day in England. The Dutch wanted to paint with water colors as they would with oil, and their stumbling block was the paper. Then they got it heavier, and the results are seen in those rich landscapes that come from their brushes.

The exhibition attracting much attention is the one in Philadelphia, at the Academy, where Mr. John McLure Hamilton's pictures are in place. Among Mr. Hamilton's works is one of Mr. Gladstone, which has been much lauded by leading English art critics. Mr. Gladstone is taken in his study at Hawarden. The Philadelphia Times, describing the Gladstone portrait, says, "The colors are clear and bright; everything is influenced by the light which streams from the great window, with its expansive view of the park, the accessories being painted swiftly, with the strictest economy of detail. As a portrait the new picture at once gives the impression of being individually truthful."

While excavating in the neighborhood of the Bank of England for the Central London Railway many objects of the past turned up. Among them was a small vase of Samian ware, with S. A. A. P. impressed on it, also the necks and handles of amphoroe and fragments of culinary vessels. What was quite a find was a graceful and delicate Venetian goblet of the sixteenth century. There were jugs known as Bellarmine, with glazed money boxes, like our Christmas boxes, and trygs of Staffordshire ware.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for April is excellent in every way, and contains an article by Mr. Garnet Smith, on Eugene Fromentin, the painter, whose masterpiece was "Arabs Attacked by a Lion." This article is handsomely illustrated, and one print, "An Arab Encampment," after an engraving by Mme. Jacob-Bazin, is worthy of particular study.

The Magazine of Art (The Cassell Publishing Company of New York) presents singularly attractive contents. Illustratively it is at its best. There is a fine print of Mr. G. F. Lewis's "Lilium Auratum," with portraits and pictures after Mr. George Harcourt. Aymes Vallance has an article on "The Royal School of Needlework," with eight fac similes, and in the "Collection of Mr. W. Cuthbert Quilter" all the leading modern English masters are presented. In the number under notice there is a merited compliment paid John La Farge. All departments of decorative art are cared for in this magazine.

There are many a Scotchman and more than one American, despite Ruskin, who deems John Thomson of Duddington equal if not superior to Turner. John Thomson in 1799 was licensed by the Presbytery of Ayr as a preacher of the Gospel, and though he was a reverend, he would paint and play on violin and violoncello. At first Thomson gave away his pictures, and then, only after some years, found that they had a money value, and in time he made as much as £1,800 a year from his art, which, for a country clergyman, was considered a vast sum of money. His facility was surprising and his output some forty pictures a year, and it is recorded that, in order to expedite these pictures, sometimes on the lawn before his house there would be half a dozen landscapes, put there to dry in the sun. Thomson never could comprehend that he occupied a conspicuous position in art, and used to declare himself to be an amateur. Having lost his first wife, he married for a second time, a wealthy Scotch lady who had an artistic turn. Seeing by chance a picture in a shop window of some familiar scene, the lady fell in love with it, and finally married the artist, and so it was said "they had been drawn together." It was not so long ago that at a London mart a Thomson was sold as an original Turner.

Frederick A. Chapman has opened art rooms at 391 Fifth Avenue. He inherits his artistic tastes from his father, Col. Henry T. Chapman, whose private collection of paintings at his home on Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, is one of the most valuable in Greater New York. He is Chairman of the Art Committee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and has, through his wide acquaintance with artists and picture owners, already assured the success of the loan exhibition, which will open the galleries there in a fortnight

William Leigh, a young Virginian, who has a studio in the Van Dyck Building, is regarded as a coming man who will depict negro types. His "Darky Poker Club," which has been lithographed and extensively distributed, has good character qualities.

Art students make pilgrimages to Twenty-second Street, just west of Fifth Avenue, and study with interest a four-story brownstone house on the north side of the street. A modest tablet has been set into the front walls just above the first story windows reciting that there Prof. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, spent the declining days of his life and there he died. One young man studying this Winter at the Academy, but a stranger in New York, made a sketch of the house. "I want to show my father where one of the benefactors of the human race died—and he was an artist at that," he explained.

This brings up the fact, rarely appreciated, that Robert Fulton was an artist of more than ordinary ability, though he will always live in history as the father of the steamboat. At the home of his descendants at Claverack-on-the-Hudson several of his efforts in portraiture are treasured.

Mr. Maclise, now in his ninetieth year, is Mr. Watts's senior by ten years. On the occasion of the artist's recent birthday he was the recipient of a gold port-crayon, offered him by his fellow artists.

Legros's "Femmes en Priere" has just been purchased by private persons in England, and it is to be presented to the English nation. Legros, who is a Frenchman, has lived more than half his life in England, and is now sixty. He was for some time the Slade Professor of Fine Arts at the London University. He was the friend of Courbet, of Degas, and of Manet. Two of his pictures hang in the Luxembourg. Among literary men in London Legros is celebrated for his conversational ability, for he has quite mastered English.

For the English Academy Exhibition of 1895 Mr. Sargent painted a portrait of Coventry Patmore. Mrs. Patmore has offered her husband's portrait to the National Portrait Gallery, and it has been accepted.

A merited compliment has just been paid in Boston to Alfred Ordway, the founder of the Boston Art Club and the Paint and Clay Club. There is to be given a banquet in Mr. Ordway's honor. Mr. Ordway began his art career in Boston in 1847.

Reinhart's "Awaiting the Absent" was purchased by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and now forms part of the Carnegie Gallery in Pittsburg.

The Saturday Review will not have the model in the picture. Your poseuse, it declares, is not a nymph or a goddess, and so it scolds at Lord Leighton's past work. "A model in a tub is not a Venus in a bath." Possibly in the first case there is a suspicion of soap. Why will painters, English ones, the critics ask, reach a climax to be known as the "confectionery pitch"? The end of a very sour and acrid criticism on Lord Leighton reads: "The cultivated, intellectual taste of Leighton paid homage to the marbles of the Parthenon; his native effective taste was for a heavy kind of sweetness, and the mixture is unclean. If this is true of the human types he delights in, it is doubly true of his color. But it would be unpleasant to insist on the defects of Leighton when he becomes personal in his painting. His merit lay in a respect for classic style, however much he compromised it in practice; it was a misfortune for his academy that he was not more the stern schoolmaster and less the accommodating eclectic."

The half sister of Mr. Millais, Mrs. Hodgkinson, has presented to the National Gallery Millais's "Yeoman of the Guard." This work was shown at the Academy in 1877, and in Paris in 1878.

A habitué of the picture galleries and of the studios, with an acumen and judgment that all respect, recently bemoaned the fact that America has no painter of negroes since the passing of Cappis. He pointed to a group who were deep in the argument that Horace Vernets and Fromentins were all right and had value, but the scenes depicted did not in picturesqueness exceed those which the darky delights in. Such negroes as get into the exhibition pictures are so palpably studio sittings by models picked up on Seventh Avenue, as conscious of their importance as a cakewalk champion, that those who ever had glimpses of him on his native heath turn away in disappointment. This is a source of regret, for the old darky is passing away quickly, with all his credulity, trustfulness, and delight, above all, in the conditions that made him a tempting subject.

Dealers can easily explain the conditions which discourage American artists from devotion to American subjects. One of them present at a recent auction sale of European paintings remarked on one that portrayed in a half-hearted way a sunset: "If an American had done that, it would have no place in the collection; the foreign picture is the thing." The picture in question did not possess one-quarter of the truth and sentiment of a canvas such as, for instance, Murphy or Bolton Jones would paint. But it brought a good round figure. Take a census of the studios, and it will be discovered that our American artists—those who have taken honors abroad—are either living on the other side, where they can get the foreign dealers' hallmark on their works, or are busy with portraits or decorative work here. The younger men, instead of going out to the art frontiers for subjects typically American, devote themselves to illustrating, save their money, and then take ship for Europe. The artist is not to be blamed. A new generation must come which will not set store on a canvas because it was "painted in Europe," but one that can judge of a picture from an unbiased standpoint, even should it depict a Sea Island darky, as he may be seen to-day near Beaufort, S. C., with little more than a breechcloth—an ebonized antique—and find a merit in it, if it has one, and buy it. The dealer will tell you that he can only with the greatest difficulty dispose of a picture by an American painter. A German or a French canvas goes like the proverbial "hot cakes."

Book and Art Sales.

When mezzotints and works in stipple, the productions of great engravers, are disposed of at auction, big figures are reached. For instance, in London recently a portrait of Mrs. Cosway after R. Cosway by Condé, in colors, brought £97. The rare engraving by Soiron after George Morland, in colors and with large margin, £50. "A Visit to the Boarding School," by Ward, in colors, £23 10s.; and "The Cow House," £16 5s. Queen Elizabeth, whole length, in her robes, by Crispin de Passe after Isaac Oliver, rare, £12 5s. Venus attired by the Graces, by Bartolozzi after Angelica Kauffman, in red, £15; Fox-Hunting, after Pollard by Havell, open letter proofs, in colors—the set of four, £25; the Princess Sophia, by Ogborne after H. Ramberg, in colors, £22 10s.; the Princess Augusta, by Ward after the same, in colors, £16 16s.; Elizabeth, Countess of Derby, by Dickinson after Sir Joshua Reynolds, £16 5s.; and "Hebe," Miss Meyer, by Jacobe after the same, with large margin, £18.

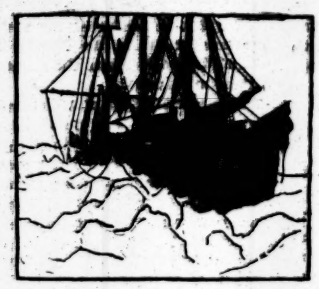
The first two prints, the Condé and the Soiron, made "record prices." Other notable engravings were "Lady Hamilton" after Romney, £49; "Lady Elizabeth Foster" after Sir Joshua Reynolds, by Bartolozzi, £74; "Lady Smythe" after the same, £56.

Among a fine series of autograph letters disposed of in London recently were the following: Alexander Pope to Mr. Richardson, July, 1743, £3 3s.; John Evelyn, signed "E., addressed to Samuel Pepys, with New Year's congratulations indorsed on the back in Pepys's handwriting, dated Jan. 11, 1690, £5 10s.; Cromwell, order (on parchment) to pay Major Gen. Thomas Kelsay £200 as a marriage portion for his daughter, signed Oliver P., dated May 21, 1658, £4 4s.; Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, two documents, with their autographs and seal to each, £4; Horace Walpole, a critique on Cunningham's and Camden's "Histories," Feb. 11, 1787; W. M. Thackeray, two letters, with an original drawing, "A Little Usher of the White Rod," £5 15s.; Lady Emma Hamilton, Sept. 15, 1800, £4 15s.; Lord Nelson, signed with his right hand, "Horatio Nelson," Sept. 7, 1798, and another of July, 1803, £3; George Eliot, signed "M. E. Lewes," Jan. 11, 1874, £5 5s.

At the Hotel Druot, in Paris, there were sold recently several violins, the work of former great luthiers. One Stradivarius of 1696 sold for 11,800f., and another of 1696, for 7,100f. A so-called Gaunerius brought 900f., and another, attributed to Bergonzi, 3,550f. There were two bows of merit, which went at a low figure, a Tourte for 65f., and a Tubbs for 83f.

The following drawings and sketches were recently sold in London: D. G. Rossetti, "Head of a Girl," £47; Ford Madox Brown, "The Nosegay," £35; Sir E. Burne-Jones, "The Triumph of Love, (four drawings in

Nansen's Great Book



FARTHEST NORTH

Being the Record of a Voyage of Exploration of the Ship *Fram* (1893–1896), and of a Fifteen Months' Sleigh Expedition by Dr. NANSEN and Lieut. JOHANSEN. By Dr. FRIDTJOF NANSEN. With an Appendix by OTTO SVERDRUP, Captain of the *Fram*. With over 100 Full-page and Numerous Text Illustrations, Sixteen Colored Plates in Facsimile from Dr. NANSEN's own Water-Color, Pastel, and Pencil Sketches, an Etched Portrait, Two Photogravures, and Four Maps. About 1300 pages, 2 Volumes, Large 8vo, Gilt Tops and Uncut Edges, $10.00.

These two volumes contain a most entrancing story of real life—of fearful hardships endured; of daily perils; of most dramatic moments.—*Daily News*, London.

Certainly it will remain for many years to come as an Arctic classic, and the narrative which beats its record will be the sensation of a future age.—*Academy*, London.

A writer of singular capacity; he enlists the sympathies of his readers and makes their hearts go out to him.—*Athenæum*, London.

They possess all the fascination of Jules Verne's wonderful stories, with the added interest attaching to them from their being actual performances. — *Literary World*, London.

The "book of the season," beyond all question. . . . Is, indeed, at once one of the most enthralling and one of the most sumptuously and tastefully produced stories of exploration that has issued from the press.—*Scotsman*, Edinburgh.

Enriches the literature of exploration with another classic. There is not a page of padding. . . . Many of the chapters really fascinate. . . . Altogether it is not too much to say that the book is a masterpiece of story-telling. — *Times*, London.

To those who have read the records of previous Arctic expeditions, the story of the *Fram's* winter night will come as a revelation almost passing belief.— *Spectator*, London.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

one frame,) £189; W. Holman Hunt, "The Great Pyramid," £63; Sir J. E. Millais, "The Disentombment of Queen Matilda," £54; Sir E. J. Poynter, "Endymion," £28; "Falls of the Llugwy, Bettws-y-Coed," £27; "The Gardens, Wharncliffe Hall," £54; "Hardraw Force," £37; "Joseph and His Brethren," £115; "Poetry," £54; J. Ruskin, "Venice," £52. Pictures: H. C. Whaite, "The Afterglow," £105; Ford Madox Brown, "The Coat of Many Colors," £105; "Cromwell on His Farm," £168; Sir E. J. Poynter, "A Suppliant to Venus," £189; "Offerings to Isis," £168; A. Mauve, "A Meadow," with two cows and ducks, £102; M. Munkacsy, "A Love Song," £294; J. Israëls, "Women Netmaking at Scheveningen," £420; E. Detaille, "The Fishermen," two soldiers on the bank of a river, £252.

The Jesuit Relations.

REPRINTED, WITH TRANSLATIONS—THE BRAVE STORIES THEY UNFOLD.*

When the first volume of "The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents" was editorially commented upon in the Saturday Review of Books and Art of THE NEW YORK TIMES, (Nov. 21, 1896,) the special merits of this edition were emphasized. The historic value of these books is self-evident. American history, in a word, cannot be written by any one not familiar with these Jesuit relations. They contain material invaluable to the ethnologist and the geographer. Before this publication was begun these precious documents were known in a fragmentary way, but only by some few antiquarians. Occasionally shreds and patches of them have been published.

Written for the major part in the French of over 200 years ago, there were many words and turns of phrases not understandable to those whose knowledge of French was limited. In this edition the original French, Latin, or Italian is printed on one side of the page, and on the other a literal translation. The opportunity is given of verifying every word.

It is the breadth and scope of the field occupied by this publication which is unequaled, for not only will these papers be printed in the original, with translation, but the promise is made that many hitherto unpublished documents, materials discovered among the archives in Canada and elsewhere, will be subjected to the same processes, and be put into print. In the volume before us, so as to make the work more perfect, may be found fac similes of the title pages of rare volumes, photogravures of many maps, and portraits of the early fathers, with reproductions of pages from manuscript letters.

If the early explorations were not all due to the Jesuit fathers, (for the old Coureur de Bois began his adventurous career with them,) the hunter alone never could have kept a record. It was the Jesuit who obtained from the trapper or explorer the stories of his journeyings and the priest wrote them up. And so these good fathers performed a service which, for historian, geographer, and naturalist, is of inestimable value.

Episodes of romance pale before the heroism of these fathers, who were martyrs to the cause of religion. Generally men of fine culture, they willingly faced a life of the utmost privation. They suffered from cold, hunger, thirst, and were indifferent to torture and death. Nothing is omitted in this really great work. To each volume have been added notes which explain what might be not readily understandable in the text, whether archaeological, historical, biographical, geographical, or ethnological. Customs, superstitions, are all made clear. If to the accomplished editor, Reuben Gold Thwaites, much praise is due, and to his collaborators in a work requiring so much precision, the publishers deserve the thanks of the many who study Americana, for nothing could be more acceptable than the paper, type, binding, and the general make-up of these most interesting volumes.

The second volume, recently issued, contains the "Lettres au R. P. Provincial of Paris. Pierre Biard. Port Royal of 1612," the "Missio Canadensis," by Pierre Biard of the same year; the "Relations Dernière de ce qui c'est Passè au Voyage du Sieur de Potrincourt," Marc Lescarbot of 1812, and, lastly, the "Relatio Rerum Gestarum in Novo-Francica Missione" of 1613 and 1614. Pierre Biard in his letter to the Rev. Father Provincial in Paris, writing from Port Royal, Jan. 3, 1612, thus describes the difficulties which had to be surmounted:

"And, in truth, it would be much better if we were more earnest workers here for Our Lord, since sailors, who form the greater part of our parishioners, (paroissiens,) are ordinarily quite deficient in any spiritual feeling, having no sign of religion except in their oaths and blasphemies, nor any knowledge of God beyond the simplest conceptions, which they bri[ng] with them from France, clouded with licentiousness and the cavillings and revilings of heretics. Hence it can be seen what hope there is of establishing a flourishing Christian Church of such evangelists. The first thing the poor savages learn are oaths and vile and insulting words, and you will often hear the woman savages (sauvageasses) (who otherwise are very timid and modest) hurl vulgar, vile, and shameless epithets at our people in the French language."

M. de Biancourt, who acted as interpreter, found it difficult to make himself understood, and the good father thus explains the troubles:

"M. de Biancourt, who understands the savage tongue better than any one else here, is filled with earnest zeal, and every day takes a great deal of trouble to serve as an interpreter. But, somehow, as soon as we begin to talk about God, he feels as Moses did—his mind is bewildered, his throat dry, (le gossier tary,) his tongue tied, (la langue nauée.) The reason for this is that as the savages have no definite religion, magistracy, or government, liberal or mechanical art, commercial or civil life, they have consequently no words to describe things which they have never seen or even conceived. Furthermore, rude and untutored, all their conceptions are limited to sensible and material things. There is nothing abstract, internal, spiritual, or distinct. Good, strong, red, black, large, hard, they will repeat to you, in their jargon; goodness, strength, redness, blackness—they do not know what they are."

The humanity of the good fathers was without limit, and Père Biard lovingly cared for Indian children.

"An old woman dangerously ill and a young girl have been added to the number of children of God. The woman still lives, the girl has gone to heaven. I saw this girl, eight or nine years old, all benumbed, and nothing but skin and bone. I asked the parents to give her to me to baptize. They answered that if I wished to have her they would give her up to me entirely. For to them she was no better than a dead dog, (un chien mort.) They spoke like this, because they are accustomed to abandon altogether those whom they have once judged incurable. We accepted the offer, so that they might see the difference between Christianity and their ungodliness. We had this poor skeleton brought into one of the cabins of the settlement. * * * We baptized her Antoinette de Pons, in grateful remembrance of the many favors we have received, and are receiving, from Mme. la Marquise de Guercheville, who may rejoice that already her name is in heaven, for a few days after baptism this chosen soul flew away to that glorious place, (lieu de gloire.)"

With a faith that was constant, this touching story is told:

"When Father Biard was occupied one day at the river of the Eplan fishing, a message was brought to him from a sick woman, at the point of death, who was very anxious to see and converse with him at Bay Ste. Marie, two leagues from that river. He had one of the colonists as a guide thither and found the woman lying, according to the manner of her race, near the hearth, and now miserably languishing in the third week of her illness. He instructed the invalid, as far as her disease permitted, in the necessary parts of the catechism; strengthened her by prayers adapted to the circumstances and a cross hung upon her breast, and directed that he should be called if she should hereafter grow worse. The next day the woman arose from the hearth, entirely well, and, loaded with a heavy bag, started briskly for her husband, who was at a distance of four leagues. A Calvinist from Dieppe first of all observed this cure, and immediately ran to Father Biard to announce the wonderful event."

Membertou, an important personage, one of the Indian chiefs, was a convert, and his cure is thus told:

"His symptoms (Membertou's) became so serious that often we expected nothing less than that he would die on our hands. In fact, one evening his wife and children deserted him entirely and went to settle themselves elsewhere, thinking it was all over with him. But it pleased God to prove their despair unfounded; for a few days afterward he was in good health, and is so to-day, (to God be the glory,) which M. Hébert of Paris, a well-known Master in Pharmacy, who attended these said patients, often assured me was a genuine miracle. For my part, I scarcely know what to say, inasmuch as I do not care either to approve or deny a thing of which I have no proof. This I do know, that he put upon the sufferer a bone taken from the precious relics of the glorified St. Lawrence, Archbishop of Dublin in Ireland, which M. de la Place, the estimable Abbé d'Eu, and the Priors and Canons of the said Abbé d'Eu, kindly gave us for our protection during the voyage to these lands."

It may not have always happened that the precepts of the fathers found willing ears, and so the fate of an irreverent Frenchman was considered a deserved punishment.

"Now, that the judgments of God may be feared as much as His mercies are loved, I shall here record the death of a Frenchman, in which God has shown His justice as much as He has given us evidence of His mercy. * * * This man had often escaped drowning, and only recently upon the blessed day of last Pentecost he showed but little gratitude for this favor. Not to make the story too long, the evening before St. Peter's and St. Paul's Day, as they were discoursing upon the perils of the sea and upon the vows made to the saints in similar dangers, this wretch (miserable) began impudently to laugh and to sneer, jeering (se gaudissant) at those of the company who were said to have been religious on such occasions. He soon had his reward. The next morning a gust of wind carried him, and him only, out of the boat into the waves, and he was never seen again."

Perhaps the Jesuits after all indulged occasionally in a quiet laugh at the expense of the savages. It seems a trifle incongruous that the sweet sounds of the Ave Maris Stella and the dreadful howlings of the Indians should have been intermingled.

"All night (in the camp of the Armouchiquois) there were continual haranguing, singing, and dancing, for such is the kind of life all these people lead when they are together. Now, as we supposed their songs and dances were invocations of the devil, (du diable,) to oppose the power of this cursed tyrant I had our people sing some sacred hymns, as the 'Salve,' the 'Ave-Maris Stella,' and others. But when they once got into the way of singing, the spiritual songs being exhausted, they took up others with which they were familiar. When they were to the end of these, as the French are natural mimics, they began to mimic the singing and dancing of the Armouchiquois, who were upon the bank, succeeding in it so well that the Armouchiquois stopped to listen to them, and then our people stopped, and the others immediately began again. It was really very comical, for you would see that there were two choruses, which had a thorough understanding with each other, and scarcely could you distinguish the real Armouchiquois from their imitators."

The ethnological student will find in Lescarbot's "Relation Dernière" what is known to be to-day a well established fact.

"When our savages see a person gradually failing from old age or sickness, through a certain compassion they hasten his death, showing him that he must die to procure rest; that it is a wretched thing to languish from day to day; that he is only a burden to them, and offer other similar objects, by means of which they make the sick man resolve to die. And then they take away from him all food, give him his beautiful robe of beaver (robbe de Castors) or other fur, and place him in a half-reclining posture upon his bed, (lict,) singing to him praises of his past life, and of his fortitude in death. To this he agrees and replies with his last chant, like the swan. When it is finished all leave him and he considers himself happy to die rather than to linger on. For these people, being nomadic and not being able to continue living in one place, cannot drag after them their fathers or friends, the aged, or the sick."

There is a certain naïveté in a story of this kind—a special manifestation of Providence, by the return of the herring.

"Toward the end of Spring Membertou's children had gone hunting, where they remained a long time. It happened that Membertou was sorely pressed for food; and in this time of need he remembered that he had formerly heard our people say that God, who feeds the birds of the air and the beasts of the fields, never abandons those who have hope in Him, according to the words of our Saviour. So, in this necessity he began to pray to God, after having sent his daughter to see if there were any signs of fish in the mill creek. He had not been a long time in prayer when lo! his daughter comes running back, crying in a loud voice: 'Nouchich', Beggin pech' kmok, Beggin, ëta pech', kmok'—that is, 'Father, the herring have come; the herring have come, indeed.' And he saw effectually and to his satisfaction God's care over His own. He (or some of his family) also had proof of this upon another occasion, in a like time of need, when he encountered elk, (ellan,) and another time a stranded whale, (une Baleine echouée.)"

In the "Mission of New France," published in the annual letters of the Society of Jesus, (Lyons: Claude Cagne, 1618,) the social conditions of the Indians are described in Latin:

"The people comprise many tribes diverse in language and situation, united by no mutual purposes or interests; possessing neither laws nor arts, and knowing no other means of gaining a livelihood than of fishing and hunting, (nulla nisi piscatus & venatus,) having almost no conception of Dëy or concern for salvation; indolent in every occupation, and dull in those pursuits which depend upon talent or memory. On the whole, the race consists of men who are hardly above the beasts. One tribe hardly ever has intercourse with another, either distant or near, except such as may arise in the prosecution of offensive or defensive warfare."

We have the certainty that some of the Indians in Novo-Francica were agriculturists, because it is told that "the Armouchiquois and other more distant tribes plant wheat and beans, and they let the women do the work." The word "blé" is translated properly "wheat," but maize "blé d'inde" was meant—the term blé being thus applied by Champlain.

Picturesque is the story of the chase. The settlers at Port Royal were famished when Louis the Indian was known to be on the trail of an elk. The old French for elk is "Grignaces." Littré, says Grignace, is Basque, written sometimes orignac and orenac. Le Sieur de Pautrencourt follows the elk "avec un dogue" and the game plunges into the river and makes for the shore, when Louis wounds it with an arrow, when "le Sieur de Toug luy tira une arequebusade à la tête" gave it a shot from an arquebus in the head, and finally another Indian plunges a knife into the elk, and thus follows in fine old French, "Ceci donna une curée & consolation stomachale aux notres," and that adjective "stomachale" is a most judicious one.

When the Indians were baptized godfathers and god-mothers in France had the preference, and so we may read the records of the names of those spiritual parents. The text begins with "Monsieur le Prince de Condé and Madame la Princesse," and these are people of all conditions; and if, as writes the good father, "the conversion of these people is not affected by thousands, we must consider the state of the country, in which there are not as many men as in our villages in France."

*THE JESUIT RELATIONS AND ALLIED DOCUMENTS. Travels and Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries in New France, 1610-1791. The Original French, Latin, and Italian Texts, with English Translations and Notes. Illustrated by portraits, maps, and facsimiles. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vol. II. Acadia, 1612-1614. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company, publishers. $8.

The Hero of Scotland.*

Strange it is that nine people out of ten not familiar with history believe that Robert the Bruce was a pure Scotchman. So he was, inasmuch as to have been born in the land of cakes in 1274, but he was eighth in direct line from a Norman Baron who followed the fortunes of William the Conqueror. The forefather was one de Breaux—possibly sounded "Bro" or "Bru"—and, according to Sir Herbert Maxwell, the sires de Breux took their names from the lands of Bruis, Braose, or Breux, ("there are twenty different spellings for it,") a domain somewhere between Cherbourg and Vallonges.

If heredity be anything, the true courage and persistence in Robert came straight from his old Normandy parentage. There is, however, nothing strauge about the victor of Bannockburn being more Scotch than the Scotch. In Ireland some of the most steadfast of the adherents of Erin, past and present, show in their lineage and names the same descent. Sir Herbert Maxwell, in his entertaining history, tells frankly of the difficulties in the arranging of the story of Robert the Bruce. Contemporaneous history is almost useless. Those who were the chroniclers of this period of strife were warm partisans of Scotch or English, and variations from the truth were constant. You can place no more confidence in the chronicle of Lanercost than in the Scalacronica. John Barbour, though an Archbishop and the author of that poem "The Brus," was born some years after the great fight of Bannockburn, and what he described he never saw, though he must have conversed with many persons who were present at the battle; but still it is a question to what degree reliance may be placed on his veracity. There are some loyal Scotchmen who put no more faith in Barbour than in Dumas.

How far, then, may John of Fordun, who compiled the "Chronica Gentis Scotoram," be trusted? Certain allowances must be made. What we really do know of Scotch historical occurrences of the twelfth century is due to Lord Hailes, and before his work all prior Scotch history relating to early periods was worthless. It was Sir Walter Scott who wrote: "Lord Hailes was as well entitled to be called the restorer of Scottish history as Bruce the restorer of the Scottish monarchy."

With the death of King Alexander, in 1286, came the troubles of Scotland. "No greater calamity could have befallen the young Kingdom of Scotland than the unforeseen end of this beneficent ruler." There was the opportunity King Edward of England may have sought for. Sir Herbert Maxwell tells of the many claimants to the crown, for there were not less than thirteen of them, all with supposably royal Scottish blood in their veins.

The events leading up to Bannockburn are intelligently described, although it requires fixed attention to follow these many incidents. We know with the lights before us that Wallace was an outlaw; and can it be possible that "one William le Waleys" was the Wallace, this le Waleys having been accused of robbing a woman of 3 shillings' worth of beer?

Robert de Brus died June 7, 1329, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and was buried in the monastery of Dumferline, but when the Reformation came, choir, transepts, and belfry were razed, and possibly, in 1821, when search was made for the King's remains, a skull may have belonged to this doughty fighter. The man may have has his shortcomings as a King, but Scotchmen respect his memory. For that prowess and theirs, too, the English have always respected the Scotch. His was the age of chivalry, and men were far from being chivalrous; and murderings and refinements of cruelty were common.

Sir Herbert Maxwell entirely discards the spider story, which has been inseparably connected with Robert Bruce. The Jews had the same spider story, and in David's refuge in the cave the spider spun the identical web. The Moslems took the legend from the Jews. "There is, in sooth, in the life of Bruce plenty of spirit-stirring exploit and heroic confidence and seemingly hopeless conditions without borrowing more from the domain of myth."

*ROBERT THE BRUCE, AND THE STRUGGLE FOR SCOTTISH INDEPENDENCE. By Sir Herbert Maxwell. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A Roman Candidate.

From The Catholic World.

The aspirant to public office, like other Roman gentlemen of station, has a few slaves—perhaps fifty or so, according to his wealth. His cubicularius, otherwise valet, attends upon him and brings him the robe which is so artistically whitened that from it he gets his name of candidate. No tunic or fancy waistcoat must be worn to-day, in order that the candidate may better bare his breast to display the wounds acquired in the service of his country. After duly submitting himself to the hands of another slave, his barber, and after partaking of a slight but dainty breakfast he is ready to go forth. It is market day and he must show himself to the people, or he must go to the polling place, (the Campus Martius,) or pay a visit to the Forum.

On going abroad he must be accompanied not only by his supporters, but by a few of his personal slaves. They do not all accompany him upon the occasion. His cook, for instance, for whom his master had to pay more than for his doctor, or even for a learned professor, must stay at home in order, with the other slaves, his satellites, to prepare toothsome morsels for the candidate and his guests on their return from the fatigues of the day's canvass. As becomes the dignity of the occasion, his scurra, or buffoon, will not accompany him, but, on the other hand, no self-respecting candidate would wish to show himself without just a few of his attendant slaves.

Poi for American Tables.

From The Illustrated American.

The first shipment to the United States of "poi" has just been placed on sale in Chicago. Poi, the national food of the Hawaiian Islands, is made from the dried root of the taro plant. The taro plant on the top much resembles the American pie-plant, the large leaves being very similar. From the centre grows a single stalk, which produces a red flower. This flower is a sign that the root is ready to be harvested. The root is dried and then ground into flour. For use, the flour is simply boiled with water until the mixture is of the consistency of mush. The dish seems likely to become popular, though the Hawaiian method of eating it never will. The Hawaiians partake of poi by inserting the first three fingers of the right hand into the kettle, then dexterously transferring the fingers and as much of the mixture as clings to them to the mouth.

Books and Authors.

Miss Mary H. Kingsley, in a letter to the Athenæum, declares that her visit to Africa was paid only to acquire ethnological knowledge. As to climate and its terrible effects, the lady says the danger was less to her, as she was always on the move, than it was to the wives of missionaries, who were forced to remain in one and the same locality.

In 1894 Stevenson thus described his hours of work in a letter written by him to Dr. Bakewell: "I may tell you my average of work in favorable circumstances is far greater than you suppose—from 6 o'clock till 11 at latest, [sic: least?] and often till 12, and again in the afternoon from 2 to 4. My hand is quite destroyed, as you may perceive to-day—to a really unusual extent. I can sometimes write a decent fist still; but I have just returned with my arms all stung from three hours' work in the cacao."

Surely the lady Sir Walter Scott married did not want to correct her lover's style when she wrote him in reply to a letter of his: "Before I conclude, I will give you a little hint. It is, not to put so many 'musts' into your letters. It is beginning rather too soon, and another thing is I shall take the liberty not to mind them. You must take care of yourself. You must think of me. You must believe me yours sincerely, C. C."

Flaubert's "Sentimental Education" is to be translated.

Tourguenieff wrote many letters to George Sand. The subject matter was literary criticism, with some little of a sentimental turn. The letters are to be translated and published.

Shakespeare may be objected to as having been a thimble-rigger, as some stupid person in England tried to make him out, but there is no reason why he was not an archer, well up in the art, as was Roger Ascham. William Shakespeare, having been shown to be accomplished in all professions, (that of undertaker excepted,) Mr. William Lawes Ruston now shows the Bard of Avon to have been a bowman in his volume entitled "Shakespeare an Archer." In proof of this there is Shallow, who says: "Jesu! Jesu! dead! a' drew a good bow. * * * Dead! a' would have clapped i' the clout at twelve score, and carried you a forehand shaft a fourteen and fourteen and a half, that it would have done a man's heart good to see." And so Mr. Ruston may make a bull's eye when he writes: "I think that archery was Shakespeare's favorite exercise * * * and that when he lived in London he often shot at the Butts, the Clout, and at Rovers, with Ben Jonson, Drayton, Hemmings, Condell, Phillips, and other friends and fellow-actors, in Finsbury Fields, and on various shooting grounds which are near at hand."

What a supernatural creature must be Dr. Garnett, of whom it is said that he can in a half hour refer "to anything any man ever knew." But then it must be remembered that Dr. Garnett is the keeper of the printed books in the British Museum. Suppose he had not books at his back, how much information could Dr. Garnett impart? Fancy an ordinary or extraordinary man of to-day put backward 800 years or so, and by some miraculous circumstance having at hand all the chemical ingredients known to-day, and suppose once more that he were requested to make a pound of gunpowder; how much gunpowder could he turn out? or of what quality? Could he make it at all?

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. are the possessors of two historical manuscripts of great value relative to the siege of Yorktown. These manuscripts are the original documents on which Rochambeau's journal was founded, and the work may have been carried over to France by the Count de Deux-Ponts. After the surrender of Yorktown, Rochambeau sent one copy of his journal by Lauzun to Paris, and another by Segur, some time later. The one now belonging to Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. may be the original draft. There is a map of the works around Yorktown, beautifully worked up, evidently made by an expert.

The newest, freshest "immortal" (as if an immortal of the French Academy ever lost his bloom) is the Marquis Costa de Beauregard. Nobody on this side of the world seems to know much about the Marquis. In England they are less well informed than we are as to the antecedents (literary ones) of M. de Beauregard. But for all that, he did write a fine volume, the memoir of a great-grandsire of his, with the title "Un Homme d'Autrefois." The Duc d'Aumale was one of M. de Beauregard's sponsors. The many non-titled ones in France who write seem to show anger at the new "immortal."

Two great works in a large collection offered by H. W. Hagemann of 160 Fifth Avenue are the Hallowell Phillips Shakespeare, in seventeen volumes, and of which in the present "forme de luxe" only seventy-five copies were printed, and there is the Kelmscott "Works of Geoffrey Chaucer," the finest book William Morris ever printed. In the catalogue are 140 good books, many of them rare.

The discovery has been made in London of a very large and valuable collection of Wesley's correspondence. The letters begin in 1738 and conclude in 1790. There are many of Charles Wesley's letters, with manuscript sermons, and also several letters written by Mrs. Susannah Wesley.

The curious way a word is manufactured is found in the history of the word "demicked." As a Yorkshireman man will say, "Them taters is demicked." He means the potatoes are suffering from some disease of the plant. "Demick" comes from epidemic. When the first potato blight came, a half century ago, the farmers heard it called an "epidemic." Thus new words are coined.

Mr. Andrew Lang is catching it, one might say, because he found fault with Dickens's cricket. If the immortal Pickwick had played golf, then Mr. Lang might have laid down the law. When an able man, as is undoubtedly Mr. Lang, gives opinions on all things from A to Z—ghosts and fly fishing included—he may get bowled out or run out occasionally.

In looking up references in a book, to save time is everything. You have put down on your notes the page, but a page has a fairly extended area. Is the fact you want on top, in the middle, or at the bottom of the page? Notes and Queries suggests that we make imaginary divisions of the page, say into thirds. The top is "a," the middle "b," the last third "c." So Page 999-"b" would mean that the fact you want is in the middle of the page. This idea may seem very roundabout, but when you have to consult many authorities in the preparation of, say, a dictionary, the minute saved on each book is an enormous gain. Of course if you own the book the minutest pencil-tick does the business.

There is your regular English purist who boils over with rage because we will go right on spelling "honor" and "favor" without the "u." There are others who fume over what are called "Americanisms" when in ninety-nine cases in the hundred these so-called Americanisms are good, old Elizabethan words or phrases, which it has been our good fortune to retain and, more than that, cherish. But to take Miss Alcott's "Little Women" and to gouge out of it "all expressions distinctly American" is silly. So, all out of its proportion, is "Little Women" to be published in England, and there will be no longer any "Little Women," but awkward gawks, without a nationality.

The fifth edition of Mr. Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times" will shortly appear. No more honest contemporaneous history of England has been written; yet, strange to say, the merits of it have never been fully appreciated.

A biography of Cardinal Wiseman is now engaging the attention of Mr. Wilfrid Ward, and the Messrs. Longmans will be the publishers.

A remarkable book will be the study of English monasticism in the thirteenth century. This is the work undertaken by Dr. Gasquet.

A curious specimen of the work of an iconoclast, as far as a book is concerned, was notable in "Graduale ad usum Ecclesiae Sarisburienses," a volume recently disposed of in England, which brought £115. Having to do with the Roman Catholic ceremonies, some reformer had erased with a pen all the "Papas," and even the names of some of the saints, and notably that of Thomas à Becket.

In all languages the derivation of "dispatch" being spelled "de" and not "di," Dr. Murray writes to The Oxford Times that the spelling was "despatch" for 300 years down to the earlier part of this century, when the blundered form began to be substituted by some, and Dr. Murray hopes "that now that the history of the word is fully exhibited in the dictionary, the correct spelling will be universally adopted, and the diversity of spelling the word come to an end." In the Century Dictionary may be seen all the original forms of the spelling of this word. We are afraid that "dispatch" is bound to stay.

The prayer book used by Charles I. at his execution has a curious history. It is a partial black letter, and was bound in purple leather, not much faded. On the leaf of the preface is written, "King Charles I.'s Own Prayer Book," and "Ex Libris Biblioth Presby Dumf Ex Dono Joan Hutton, M. D., 1714," and on the title page of the Psalter, "Carolus R," supposably in the King's own handwriting. Dr. Hutton, the story goes, had the book given to him by the King, but there is proof that Hutton was not in England at the time. Be this as it may, the book disappeared from the Dumfries Presbytery, and came into the possession of a gentleman of Dumfries, whose library was put up at auction. Then the Presbytery claimed the book, but they could not show, according to the Scotch law, actual possession of it. When it was later on put up at auction it was sold for 100 guineas, the auctioneers guaranteeing the genuineness of the copy.

Constant are the discussions over the pronunciation of the name of Samuel Pepys. In The Graphic of 1891 these verses are found:

There are people, I'm told—some say there are heaps—
Who speak of the talkative Samuel as Peeps;
And some so precise and pedantic their step is
Who call the delightful old Diarist, Pepys;
But those I think right, and I follow their steps,
Ever mention the garrulous gossip as Peps!

The family name of Lord Chattenham being Pep-pys and bisyllabic, it is possible that the true pronunciation may be discoverable.

Once and again is Chaucer's "Gnoffe" the cause of trouble. The Hebrew "Gannabh," a thief, is discarded, because the carpenter in Chaucer is an honest man; he was only a coarse bumpkin, and so preference is given to the Arabian "knopf," a stout, thick-set man."

Mr. William Knight, in his two volumes of the "Eversley" series containing Wordsworth prose writings, tells of the difficulties which he met with in regard to original papers. This extract is from the preface: "Some quite extraordinary accident has befallen the manuscripts of Wordsworth's prose. I have made numerous efforts, in manifold quarters, to see the originals; but have been baffled in all directions. Every one knows how manuscripts mysteriously disappear, and are afterward irrecoverable; but it is strange that none of the Wordsworth family—the representatives of the poet by lineal succession—and none of those with whom he corresponded, now possess these originals. The manuscripts of Dorothy's and Mrs. Wordsworth's Journals exist, and a manuscript copy of the Fenwick Notes. Nevertheless, the originals of these prose works, which existed in 1876, cannot now be found, either by the Wordsworth family or by any other investigator."

The recently discovered correspondence between Burns and Mrs. Dunlop is to be published. The Academy says: "There seems to be no finality in the art of editing poets; something fresh is forever coming to light."

Miss Beatrice Harraden's "Hilda Strafford," on the reputation of the author's "Ships That Pass in the Night," published in the middle of the week, before the week was over was in its seventh edition. The Blackwoods often make such strikes.

Lord Cromer, the Englisman who has backbone and who has straightened out the Egyptian muddle, is to have his life written by Mr. H. D. Traill.

Congressmen and Bribes.

From The North American Review.

A man who has been defeated for re-election is not in a fit frame of mind to legislate for his people. There is a sting in defeat that tends to engender the feeling of resentment which often finds expression in the vote of such members against wholesome legislation. The same feeling often produces such a want of interest in proceedings as to cause the member to be absent nearly all the second session.

Congressmen are not usually men of means. Their Congressional career has resulted in the destruction of their clientage or business. To a defeated member who has relied upon his salary for support, the future looks dark and gloomy. It is then some are open to propositions which they would never think of entertaining if they were to go before the people for re-election. It is then that the attorneyship of some corporation is often tendered, and a vote is afterward found in the Record in favor of legislation of a general or special character favoring the corporation. If an affirmative vote cannot be had, it is often just as important that the member should be absent. If there is ever a time in the history of the man when he will directly or indirectly accept a bribe, it is then. There is less chance of detection. He is no longer a political factor. His political enemies no longer watch his course. The opposition newspapers no longer criticise his conduct; "the secret is his own and it is safe."

Gladstone and the Queen.

From "The Yoke of Empire," by R. B. Brett.

Gladstone is the one living man whose political experience stretches beyond that of the Queen. His is the one figure that for a longer period than that of the Queen has filled the political stage. That is a remarkable position for any public man to hold. To all others the Queen represents knowledge, experience, and training which none of them can possibly possess; she knows more about politics, persons, movements, routine, than any man who may be one of her advisers. She began by learning from the least of them; she ends by instructing them all. No one knows so much of the private history of men and of families, and in all her life there has been (with the exception of the Lady Flora Hastings case, of which we yet know little or nothing) no example of any mistake or indiscretion on the part of the Queen. She has hated some of her advisers, distrusted some, and merely disliked others, but every one of them has testified to her perfect faithfulness to them all.

Lord Palmerston.

From "The Yoke of Empire," by R. B. Brett.

"A minister who kept race horses and had at his command a good store of very blunt vernacular, who could not be got to admit that he understood an abstract thought, who always knew what he wanted and was determined to carry it out regardless of the opinions of others, who conceived his own ideas to be superior to those of other people, who never looked further than to-morrow, and much preferred not to think beyond this evening, but who at the same time was determined to establish the privilege of an Englishman to the sidewalk all over the world, while men of other nations might step into the gutter—this Minister represented aspirations which had long ago sickened under the rounded periods intended to convince humanity that bread and calico summed up their total requirements, and were more than sufficient for rational happiness. This was the popular conception of Palmerston when, in 1855, he became First Minister of the Crown."

Only a Collection of Bones.

From "Through the Sub-Arctic Forest," Washburton Pike.

Late one Autumn a whaler on her return voyage brought up in front of a populous village on an island in the northern part of the Bering Sea. A lively trade ensued with the natives, who were anxious to make their bargains quickly and go in pursuit of the walrus which were now passing, and which every year provided the Winter's food supply. But in addition to the legitimate articles of trade, a couple of kegs of strong rum were put ashore, and the schooner sailed away for San Francisco with all the wealth of the village in her hold. By the time the natives had finished the rum and got over its effects the walrus had all passed, there was no supply of food put up for the Winter, and ise was beginning to drift in the sea. The result was inevitable. The next whaler that called at the island was able to take home an interesting collection of bones and skulls of the Eskimo type to an ethnological institution, but there was no man, woman, or child left alive on the rum-stricken island to tell the story of starvation and death.

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The Flag of the Hellenes.

(Blue and White.)

Fly, O our Flag, across the foam,
White angel 'twixt blue deoth and height;
From heart to heart, from home to home,
From Greece to where her children fight.

Tell thou our brothers not more fast
Stand their eternal rocks than they;
The future presses back the past
And night is hastening to the day.

Take thou our love to those dear hills
Where soul of man ne'er yet was cowed;
Where a Greek hand a Greek land tills,
Where chains are worn but hands unbowed;

Where still the self-same fight is fought
That once our fathers fought and won
When they the whole world's freedom bought
Upon thy sands, O Marathon!

Our fathers—e'en the same that gave
The equal clasp of hand and hand
Who scorned the earthward bending slave
And bade the man in manhood stand.

Fly, O our Flag, since thou canst fly
As man's unconquered spirit, free!
Each sea-bird thou, against the sky,
And thou each sail upon the sea.

—E. MARTINENGO CESARESEO in The Spectator.

Irish Ivy.

"Ivy of Ireland in my garden grows
Beside the foxglove that the wild bee knows,
More dear to me than lavender or rose.

"Grey moths about me flit, and gold wasps hum;
The bees salute it softly as they come:
The east wind loiters by it, and is dumb—

"Or whispers very lightly of green rings,
The hollow raths, the fairy-people springs,
And buried days when Boholaun had wings,

"And rode amid the unforgotten Shee.
Or the West wind comes laughing from the sea,
And tells the youngest leaves of days to be,

"When Erin's grievous wound is healed, and she
Shall lift her gracious head, and, smiling, see
Her children coming crowned about her knee.

"Ivy of Ireland, is the promise clear?
You climb toward the light 'twixt hope and fear.
But would to God the day we wait were here!"

From "Under Quicken Boughs," by NORA HOPPER.